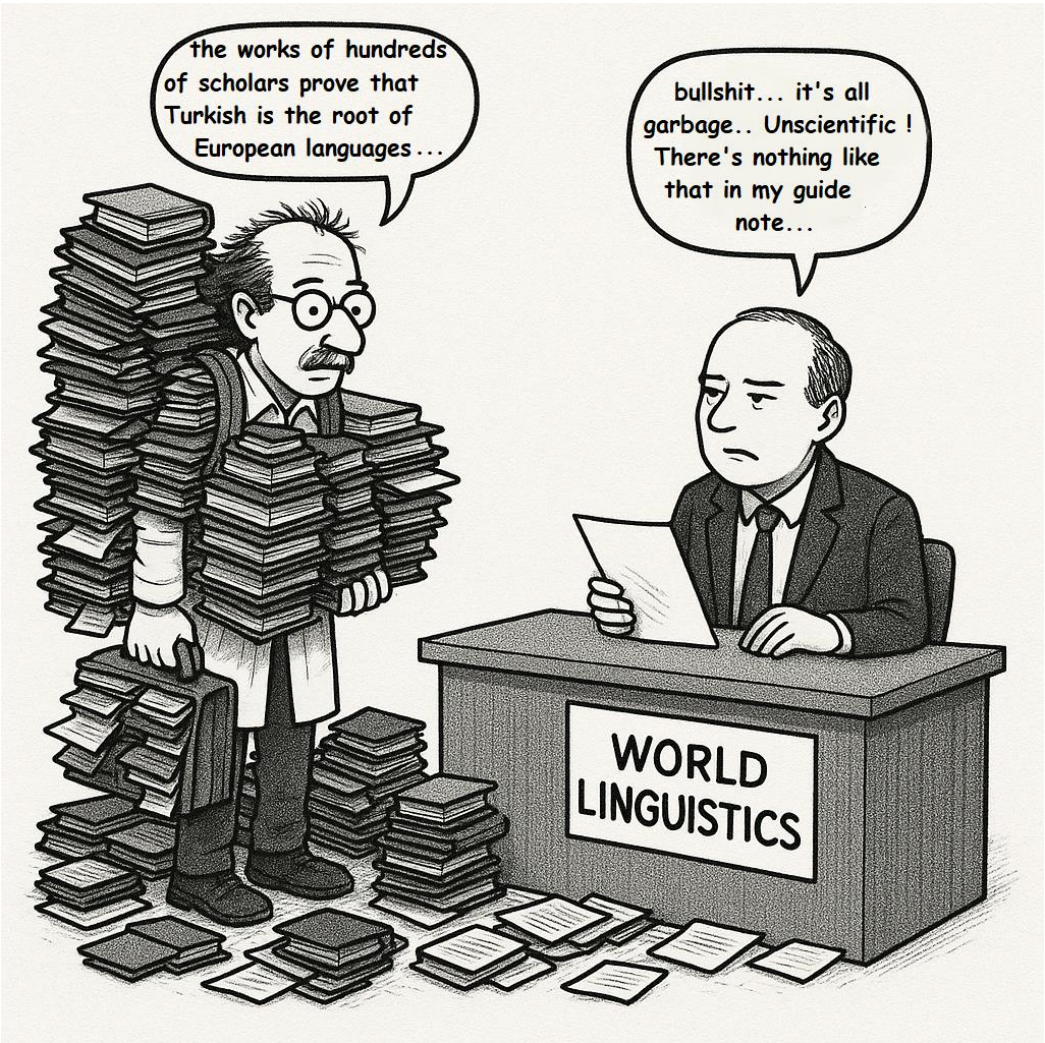
The 300 Spartans: International Scholars Identifying Turkic Roots in European Languages

In the article's first publication, I presented **215** authors and their views from outside Türkiye, the vast majority of them Western. The number increased with each edition. With this latest revision and additions dated 13 January 2026, the total has reached **307**. Additions will continue. **You can find the most recent additions at the end of the article.**

Kaan Arslanoğlu

28 May 2025

Dedicated to **Anton Perdih …** Dedicated to **Bill Lipton**


the works of hundreds of scholars prove that Turkish is the root of European languages...
bullshit... it's all garbage.. Unscientific ! There's nothing like that in my guide note...
WORLD LINGUISTICS

Until the early 20th century, global scholarship largely accepted that the roots of European languages lay in the Turkic or Turanian language family, in short, in Turkish. At the very least, the vast majority of scholars recognized and wrote about the deep Turkic influence in European languages going back thousands of years. However, over time, expressing this truth became politically and ideologically inconvenient. Many significant scholars who naturally expressed such views were systematically ignored. Key works of the past were forgotten, treated as if they had never been written. A scientific mediocracy was tasked with branding every perspective outside the official narrative as “unscientific.” Today, even the most basic truths are targeted by this terror of mediocrity. This majority—Gugul-minded, Wiki-spectacled—blindly repeats clichés under the guise of science, disregards fundamental sources, avoids questioning, and refuses to investigate... Yet somehow, claims to know everything in just a few recycled sentences.

In what follows, you will see a quick overview of various scholars, writers, and works from ancient times to the present—those who voiced core truths shaped by the reality of life itself. These are the most valuable scholars of their time and today.

These people did not write these things because they loved the Turks. They did so out of scientific responsibility, objectivity, and because it was their duty as scholars. Many of them did not even like the Turks; some outright hated them. Likewise, it’s not some starry-eyed love affair with Turkishness that motivates me, but rather a deep commitment to truth. When truths are deliberately obscured, and even the tiniest spark of knowledge or insight is attacked by conditioned minds like programmed robots, my passion only grows stronger.

The scholars listed here wrote these things out of a deep longing for truth—a trait often crushed throughout history—and from a relentless curiosity. Fortunately, despite all the suffocating mediocrity, there are still people who burn with such passion.

Why is Turkish a root language—perhaps the oldest, or among the oldest languages? Let me summarize this in eight points:

I have demonstrated the Turkic origin of more than 15,000 words in European languages, as well as the Turkic origin of over 500 so-called Proto-Indo-European roots. Many of these also overlap with words from ancient languages such as Sumerian, Hittite, Akkadian, and Etruscan. These similarities are not just phonetic but also semantic and conceptual. The probability of mere coincidence is absolutely zero. The volume and systematic nature of these examples demolish the “coincidence” argument. When a distinct group of related Turkish words also appears in Sumerian, Hittite, or Akkadian, the possibility of randomness is eliminated.

When we find similar correspondences in Native American languages—languages that diverged from Eurasia some 20,000 years ago—it becomes clear which language is the root. For instance, if a word exists in Latin, Greek, and Turkish, the typical knee-jerk reaction is: “Latin and Turkish borrowed it from Greek.” But if that same word also exists in a Native American language with the same meaning, the real common root must be Turkish. There are Turkish words with no cognates in Indo-European languages but with clear parallels in Native American tongues. Doesn’t that prove Turkish as the source language? Native Americans never interacted with Greeks or Latins, but they were either in contact with Turks or were Proto-Turks themselves. In our studies, we also present thousands of parallels with Sanskrit.

The case becomes even stronger when we identify and demonstrate the sound-change laws that governed the transfer of Turkic roots into other languages. When we show 7–8 examples of such systematic changes, claiming “it’s just a coincidence” becomes absurd. And we have over 30, 40, or 200 examples for certain laws.

The maps and timelines of ancient human migrations, based on genetic studies published in the last 20–30 years, support the same conclusion. The most advanced and comprehensive of these is the work of **Anatole Klyosov**. These publications confirm the same structural codes we uncover in linguistic studies. Our evidence, in turn, supports theirs.

These same commonalities exist in cultural codes, legends, religions, monuments, carpets, clothing, music, symbols, and more.

A significant portion of Turkic words shared across Western languages also appear across many Turkish dialects, spoken thousands of kilometers apart and in entirely different countries. These words evolved within a conceptual unity both within and across dialects, forming clusters. This kind of internal consistency and branching pattern is rare in other languages, supporting the argument that these are originally Turkish words.

Like other ancient languages such as Sumerian and Hittite, Turkish is agglutinative. Agglutinative languages precede inflectional languages in linguistic evolution. Latin, for example, functions almost like a Turkish dialect—it strongly resembles Turkish syntax and could be considered agglutinative. In one of my studies, I demonstrated how many aspects of Turkish grammar persist within so-called Indo-European languages. In another, I showed how Turanian and Turkic structures are deeply embedded in English and German.

The similarity between the Old Turkic Orkhon alphabet and both the Etruscan and Latin alphabets... the perfect compatibility of the Latin script with Turkish pronunciation... the unique phonetic alignment in Turkish that is unmatched in other languages. For example, the vertical sharpness of the letter 'i' and the dominance of 'o' in words expressing roundness. Finally, consider this: the world's earliest script—Sumerian—is filled with Turkish words.

Heroes of Science

Alinei / Mario Alinei (1926-2018) who was considered one of the most important linguists in the world in the middle of the last century and was the president of many international linguistic associations, was suddenly excommunicated and forgotten when he wrote the book "Etruscans were Turks". One of those who talk about the Turkic roots of the Etruscans was Mario Alinei, in his book "Etruscan: an archaic form of Hungarian". His next very important work is: Gli etruschi erano turchi: dalla scoperta delle affinità genetiche alle conferme linguistiche e cultura - 2013 (**Etruscan were Turk**)… Mario Alinei begins by citing genetic studies to prove **Etruscan-Turkish kinship**. **Vernesi** et al. (2004); **Achilli** et al. (2007); **Pellechia M, Negrini N, Colli L** (2007); the publications of **Alberto Piazza**, **Antonio Torrini** (2007) made one thing clear: The Etruscans were most closely related to Anatolian Turks.

Gönül Yektaş Biancat wrote an article about his book. I'm just quoting from her: "He developed the Paleolithic Continuity Theory in his two-volume work Origini delle lingue d'Europa (The Origins of European Languages), which he wrote between 1996 and 2000. With this hypothesis, he suggested that Indo-Europeans have been indigenous to Europe since the upper Paleolithic period and that their language emerged during this period. According to the author, the homeland of the Indo-Europeans was Africa. Finno-Ugric and Altaic peoples

came to Europe during the Mesolithic period and mixed with the Indo-Europeans. The first to come to the West may have been Altai (Turkish-Mongolian) communities, because they had do mesticated the horse for the first time. This allowed them to travel long distances. Contrary to common claims, Alinei suggested that the **Kurgan culture is of Proto-Turkic** rather than Indo-European origin. Based on his Continuity Theory, he published a book (Etruscan: An Archaic Form of Hungarian) in 2003. In his book, in which he argued that **Etruscan is a mixture of Ural-Altaic Turkish and Ugor** languages, Alinei showed the great similarities between these languages. (…)"

"In 2013, he published The Etruscans Were Turk: From Discovery of Genetic Affinities to Linguistic and Cultural Verification, a continuation of his work. It was confirmed by research conducted in 2004 that the Etruscans were not Indo-European and migrated from Anatolia to Italy. As stated in the American Journal of Human Genetics, 'The Turkish component in the Etruscan gene pools is three times higher than in other populations, and their genetic similarity with today's Turks is 98%' "

"In the introduction to 'Gli Etruschi Erano Turchi', written after genetic validation studies, Alinei briefly explains five ancient theses on the origins of the Etruscans. He then deals with the four modern theses that preceded genetic discovery. Among these, **Adile Ayda**'s work, a Turkish diplomat and academician (1912 - 1992), 'Les Étrusques Étaient-ils des Turcs?' (Paris 1971), which was published in French and Turkish, was especially one which he focuses on. Alinei mentions that his hypotheses are compatible with her theory. In the first chapter of the book titled Turkish and Etruscan Similarity in the Light of Genetic Studies, the author criticizes the general point of view that

begins the history of the Turks' first arrival to the West with the Battle of Manzikert (1071).

"In the second chapter, titled Linguistic Closeness of Turkish and Etruscan, he defends similar views by referring to Adile Ayda's linguistic theories. (…) He re-analyzes some Etruscan texts he read with Hungarian key with the help of Turkish" "In the third chapter, titled Turkish-Etruscan Cultural Relations, the author talks about the striking similarities between the two cultures regarding religious beliefs, rituals, and myths, including wolf legends…"

"The fourth chapter deals with the history of the Etruscans. (…) Based on archaeological data of Proto-Villanova culture he mentions the possibility that this culture is the ancestor of Etruscans and Turks".

So, I also presented the broad summary of the work published in Turkish by a scientist named **Aref Esmail Esmailnia**, who translated a 25-page section of the book into Azeri Turkish. In this work, Alinei mentions the Turkish diplomat writer Adile Ayda, who made the same determinations before him, respectfully and with great importance. He points out that he benefited greatly from her work.

Alinei then quotes a Greek historian Herodotus. In this excerpt, Herodotus describes the migration of the Etruscans from Lydia to Italy. Among the names mentioned here, the Lydian king 'Atys' is asso ciated with the Turkish 'ata' (father, ancestor). His son Tyrheneo evokes 'Turk'. Influenced by the name of this son, the Lidis changed their name to 'Tirren'. According to Roman historians, Etruscans came from Anatolia.

According to Alinei, the arrival of the Etruscans from Anatolia to Italy dates from the beginning of the Copper Age (4 thousand BC) to the 1st millennium

BC. Those who came are the **Altaic tribes**. (…) The first to say that Sredny Stog belonged to the Turks, and even to announce that the Turks first rode horses during this period, was **Valentyn Stetsyuk**. He was followed by **Marcel Otto**, a prehistorian from the University of Liège, linguist **Jean le Du** from Brest University, prehistorian **Alexander Hausler** from Halle University, **Henry Harpending** from the University of Salt Lake City, **Paolo Galloni** from the University of Rome, linguist **Philippe Dalbera** from the University of Nice, and linguist **Michel Contini** from the University of Grenoble. Mario Alinei from Utrecht University followed them...

The creator of the Paleolithic Continuity Theory, Mario Alinei, says: Today, the entire terminology of Europe's horse, horsemanship, and horse breeding comes from Samoyed, Ogur, and Slavic, proving that its origin is Neolithic Turkish. It was the Hungarians, a member of the "kurgan" people, who brought this technical knowledge to Europe...

Who is Mario Alinei? Linguist (University of Utrecht) Professor emeritus (University of Utrecht); honorary member (and former President) of the International Society for Dialectology and Geolinguistics; President of the Societas Linguistica Europaea (1989); founding member of the Società Linguistica Italiana; co-founder and President (from 1982) of the Atlas Linguarum Europae (UNESCO sponsored); founder and Emeritus Editor of the international journal "Quaderni di Semantica"; senior member of the Royal Academy Gustaf Adolf, Uppsala; member of the Accademia Peloritana…

Lagerbring / Sven Lagerbring, (1707-1787) the father of Swedish historiography, wrote clearly and with very specific expressions in his work "**The Similarity of Swedish to Turkish**", written in the form of a "Letter to Ihre", that Odin was Turkish and that the Scandinavians were of Turkish ancestry.

1700's. In writing these, he relied on his own research and was influenced by the writings of **Snorri Sturluson**.

Sven Lagerbring: "**Our ancestors, Oden's companions, are Turks**. We have sufficient evidence on this subject... Our leaders easily portray our ancestors as Turks and Tatars. But I know that some honest people and even noble people are outraged by this. They do not find this origin honorable enough. The foremost guide and aim of a historian is truth: it is much better to gain honor in this way. To deceive oneself and one's followers with lies; This is actually a strange dishonor. And who can say that Turks are a more dishonorable people than other people? If victories and conquests are seen as conditions that provide honor, which is roughly what is done; There are not many people who fulfill these conditions as much as the Turks and Tatars…"

Sven Lagerbring: "Let's say it without worrying about whether it is honorable or not, **Oden and those with him were Turks**. If we accept this sentence as it is, or at least see it as possible, it is inevitable that we will see similarities between Swedish and Turkish as a result..." "Turks, like many other related peoples, were nomads. That's probably why they were called schyther (**Scythians**), inspired by the Hebrew word **schut**, meaning 'wandering nomad' ... Oden first stopped in Germany. From there he passed through Holstein to Denmark and stopped in Sweden… This is Sturluson's own narrative and gives full reason why German, Danish and Swedish are essentially the same language. The origins of the Anglo-Saxons, the ancestors of the English, likewise date back to Oden. Their language is also a branch of the language of Asians and Turks." (Quotes from Abdullah Gürgün)

Sturluson / Snorri Sturluson (1179-1241) is the father of the Icelandic sagas. Like his master **Are Frode**, he wrote that **Odin was Turk**, and that Northern

Europeans (including the British) were descended from Turks (1100s and 1200*s*.). In fact, the word "**saga**" is **Turkish** (Turkish **söyle > say** root, Turkish '**sagu**'), and the word "**Odin**" is also **Türkik** (Turkish '**od**': fire). Sturluson says the following in his Edda (Saga- **Sagu**): "Near the middle of the world, the most magnificent structure was built and a dormitory was established in the place we call Turkland, 'Turkish Country'. This place was called Troja. This place was enlarged much more than others, emphasis was placed on handicrafts, regardless of the cost. There were 12 kingdoms and one king of kings..."

Snorri wrote: "Oden continued his way north, arriving in the country we now call Sweden. The name of the king there was Gylfe. Hearing that the Asians, called Aces, were coming, Gylfe acted immediately and went out to meet them. He bowed to Oden and offered the sovereignty of his country... Wherever they passed, this happiness continued and happy years and peace came to these places. Everyone thought they had control over things like peace and happiness. The reason was that the elders saw that they were completely different from others in both beauty and bravery... Oden chose a beautiful castle city for himself, now called Sigtuna (near Stockholm). There he established an order with his lords similar to the one in **Troy**. He placed 12 lords in the city to rule according to the laws of the country. He brought everywhere a justice in accordance with Turkish traditions and similar to that which existed in ancient **Troy**. Then he set off towards the north (to Norway)… With Oden was his son Yngve, a descendant of the current Swedish king… The language of the Asians became the spoken language in all these countries…"

Saga of Hervarar (Dwarf Blacksmith) from Snorri: "At that time, Asians and Turks came from the east and settled here in the north. Their leader's name was Oden. He had 8 sons. They all became great and powerful men..." (All

quotes are from Abdullah Gürgün) (All northern mythology is full of Old Turkish concepts, words and names.)

Frode / Are Frode left a work called "Turkish King Yngve" (Odin's son) in 1122 and described the Turkish lineage in Iceland and Scandinavia.

Lenormant, Oppert, Wooley / In the mid-19th century, **Julius Oppert** (1825-1905) and **François Lenormant** (1837-1883), two of the greatest archaeologist historians of the time, wrote separately that the Sumerian language and script were Turanic and Turkic. Great panic among colonialist European ideologists! How could barbarian Turks establish the world's first and greatest civilization? Later **Leonard Woolley** (1880-1960), great archaeologist, wrote that Sumerian is Turkic. F. Lenormant, based on Trogue-Pompee and Justin, says that the Sakha (Scythians) language belongs to the Altaic racial family: L'histoire Ancienne de L'orient, 1881 … Oppert, I have mentioned above the famous Assyriologist says that the **Medes** are Turanians: Le Peuple et la Langue des Medes, 1957, s. 534

Bronkhorst / Author **Frans Bronkhorst** stated (in academia.edu): "Kaan Arslanoğlu's article is another nail in the coffin of the outerspatians, said in some quarters to have come from out there to bring civilization to earth in the Mesopotamian flatlands. Reading the author's linguistic comparisons between the Sumerian and Turkish languages, it becomes clear that the Sumerians must have been the Mesopotamian offshoot of the Turkish speaking peoples."

"These linguistic facts fit in neatly with the ruins of majestic Turkish civilizations from over ten thousand years old, unearthed during the last decennia. Until recently, the greatest city of ancient civilization was believed to have been Uruk, flourishing between the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers some six thousand years ago. We know, because the Sumerians were the first to have

left written records of their myths and their history. The comparison of Sumerian and Turkish names also offers different perspectives on the personages we know from Mesopotamian literature. One example is the figure of Humbaba, the guardian of the Cedar Forest, depicted as a monster in the Standard Babylonian version of the epic of Gilgamesh. We are informed that in Turkish he is known as Kum Baba, a name meaning 'sandy grandfather.' … "

Lipton / Bill Lipton (William Lawrence Lipton) / Author of the book "Grandpa Was a Deity". https://www.amazon.com/Grandpa-Was-Deity-Assertion-Created/dp/1462053041

In one of the discussions here he says: "It was asked: 'How can that magnificent Greek language, which founded the entire European civilization, be compared to the paltry Turkish... ' But think of this... is the person challenging that the very delicious Fruit cannot come from a tree whose roots are in the mud? Especially when the focus is on the mud and roots rather than the trunk, branches, and flowers, that were part of the process. Modern knowledge began with Turkish and Sumerians 6000 years ago. While they attribute their knowledge to another civilization of Gods -- modern findings indicate their culture came from a highly civilized garden-based city population to the Northwest of the Black Sea Basin before it was flooded. Middle Eastern, Indian, and even Chinese cultures derived from the Sumerian. But for our purposes, it is the westward move that produced the Greeks and other Europeans.

Turkish language and Sumerian intellect seem to have been the origin of much of what we are today. The Greeks and Hebrews codified many things -- Greek codification of philosophy and Hebrew codification of medical science (though few recognize those laws as modern science). Both had their roots in the Black Sea region. In our modern era, Germanic tribes provided the basis for European

language. Language is a tree. Turkish seems to be the trunk, Sumerian the point where it joins the roots... and those roots appear to be the agriculture-based Trypillia culture.

There are too many contributors with the dominant one being the more culturally advanced and that provides a basis for making it ancestral when it is simply adopted because of its technology. Your statement about the Greeks is tied to their philosophical intelligence and it influence thinking -- but not really the language. The language that promoted the science and was carried by the **R1a** and **R1b** remains **Turkish to Sumarian** to the civilization the Sumarians credited for their existence."

Perdih / Anton Perdih is one of the authors who thinks that the Old Turks belong to the R1b haplogroup. On these pages he wrote: "Do not evade taking into account that the Altaic speaking Y chromosome haplogroup **R1b** people intruded the Eastern and parts of Central and South Europe several times until about 6,000 years ago. Then they advanced south to Mesopotamia, Egypt, Central Africa. And across the North Africa about 4,800 years ago to Western Europe. Then they conquered the western and parts of the central and northern Europe, where their descendants are now the major part of the male population and were the bearers of most 'Western' actions. So, from the above point of view is looking for Turkish-like words in 'Western' languages an appropriate action. What will be the result, that's another question."

I would primarily recommend the following works by this author:
https://www.academia.edu/38851472/Continuity_of_European_Languages_from_the_Point_of_View_of_DNA_Genealogy

https://www.academia.edu/79050507/Origin_of_Europeans

Klyosov / Anatole Klyosov is the first greatest experts in genetic mapping of humanity's ancient migrations. He states that European peoples were predominantly created by the **R1b** gene carriers that migrated from Asia. He says that Proto-Turks are also in this group. Of course, saying this is reason enough for him to be excluded from the "scientific" community. Klyosov calls these peoples the **Arbin** people and their language the Arbin language (due to the R1b gene).

According to him, it is quite natural that there is a very intense Proto-Turkish in European languages. The publications of Anotole Klyosov, which showed revolutionary discoveries on the genetic characteristics, migration and language of the tribes, support my views in many points. According to Klyosov, the R1b haplogroup is proto-Turkic. It is the human carrier from Asia to Western Europe. R1b is predominant in many European nations, mainly in Basques and Celts. Therefore, it's normal for the "Arbin" language (proto-Turkish) to have a significant influence on European languages.

According to the same esteemed author, the primary contributor to what is called Indo-European languages is **R1a**, primarily Slavic genes. Therefore, if a core is sought for Indo-European languages, it should be Slavic. Some even accuse this prominent scientist of being racist and a Slavic nationalist, even a pseudo-scientist because of this view. However, this view, compared to the classic Indo-Europe an fallacy, is like a peak of reality, almost is the opinion of "Proleterian Internationalism" compared to Indo-European racism. Meanwhile Klyosov has been writing since long ago that there were also R1a communities speaking Turkic languages. But according to him, in R1a, the dominance is given to the Russians (IE); and in R1b, the dominance is given to the proto-Turks. Do not get it wrong. So Klyosov is not saying that there are no Turks with R1a. To

read this author's views in-depth: "DNA Genealogy" in English DNA Genealogy (scirp.org) in 2018.

https://www.scirp.org/book/detailedinforofabook.aspx?bookid=2581
https://www.academia.edu/72572431/Discussion_with_Anatole_Klyosov_on_an_article_I_wrote_about_Proto_Turkish_at_the_root_of_Western_languages

Kisamov / Norm Kisamov is an independent linguist and Turkologist living in America. He encouraged me to publish my work internationally. He also has important studies on Turkish migrations thousands of years ago and the influence of Turkish in Europe and European languages, especially through the Turkic Scythians. Thus, he greatly contributed to my progress in this field.

Kisamov claims that fifty percent of the most used words in daily speech in languages spoken in Europe today have Turkish roots. Kisamov is against the concept of "proto" in linguistics. Because he says that it is not possible to show how, where, and through what stages a language passed from the "proto" to the original language. Therefore, to say "proto" is meaningless. Languages tend to mix, change and renew with each other since their first emergence. This is a natural process. All languages are mixtures, amalgams. Turkish also is an amalgam that started to form tens of thousands of years ago. Instead of the concept of language families, he prefers to use the German concept "Sprachbund": Language unions.

http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/41TurkicInEnglish/EnglishTurkicLexiconEn.htm

Smith / George Smith (1840-1878) wrote that the Sumerians spoke Turkish: "It is generally supposed that Babylonia was peopled in early times by Turanian tribes (tribes allied to the Turks and Tatars) and that these were conquered and

dispossessed by the Semites...” page 34 … George Smith (Assyriologist, British Museum), Ancient History from the Monuments - The History of Babylonia, Cambridge Pr. 2014

Müller / Max Müller (1823-1900) is one of the founding figures of European linguistics, had mentioned that in the areas where the societies known as Indo-Europeans emerged and lived, there were previously Turanian societies. Max Müller had developed a racist theory, the so called “Aryan” theory. However, the realistic aspect of his personality led him to utter statements that align with the arguments I am currently defending. Is it a divine whisper? Or should we say, ‘Behold, this is humanity, a mix ture of falsehood and truth’?

The transition from agglutinative languages to inflected languages is not progress but rather deterioration and regression. Max Müller was advocating the following theses in summary: Turanian languages constitute a broad group that spans a vast area, with distinct but noticeable common characteristics. Two of the most advanced forms are Finnish and Turkish. Tungusic, Mongolian, Turkish, Finnish, and Samoyedic languages form the northern group; Tamil languages, dialects of Tibet and Bhutan, Thai languages (dialects of Siam), Malay, and Polynesian languages constitute the southern group. These languages are agglutinative and are in the second stage of development, they cannot reach the third stage. Despite this, they possess significant structural advantages and provide linguistic conveniences.

There is enough data to support the claim that Aryan languages developed from these stage, so they should be carefully examined. According to Max Müller, Semitic and Aryan languages, while representing a certain level of development, also demonstrate ‘decay’ and ‘corruption.’

Max Müller demonstrates the **similarity of Sanskrit and Latin syntax to Turkish** syntax by providing examples. As a result, Müller has definitely stated three things in his works: Turkish provides ample opportunities in terms of expression, as if it was created by a "superior mind". Before the birth of Indo-European languages, there were Turanian languages in those regions. These agglutinative languages were the ancestors of later inflected languages.

He said: Yet I did not call the last chapter of my Essay, “On the Necessity of a common origin of Language,” but “On the Possibility;” and, in answer to the opinions advanced by the opposite party, I summed up my defence in these two paragraphs: Nothing necessitates the admission of different independent beginnings for the material elements of the Turanian, Semitic, and Aryan branches of speech;—nay, it is possible even now to point out radicals which, under various changes and disguises, have been current in these three branches ever since their first separation.” Lectures on the Science of Language, 1861 … Müller also mentioned about Turkish Scythians connections.

Hommel / Fritz Hommel (1854-1936) is a German historian and professor at the University of Munich. In his 1915 work “Zweihundert sumero-türkische Wortvergleichungen als Grundlage zu einem neuen Kapitel der Sprachwissenschaft” (Two hundred Sumero-Turkic phrases as a basis for a new chapter in linguistics) singled out in Sumerian texts 200 words coinciding with the Turkic lexemes. He wrote that Sumerian was most similar to Turkish. **Noah Kramer** later expressed the same truth.

Kramer / Samuel Noah Kramer (1897-1990) is one of the world's leading Assyriologists and a world-renowned expert on Sumer and the Sumerian language. Noah Kramer, in his publication “Sumerians, Their History, Culture

and Character", discussed the Sumerian-Turkish relationship extensively in 1963.

Neumark / Fritz Neumark (1900-1991). German professor of economics. He immigrated to Türkiye from Hitler's Germany in 1936 and joined Istanbul University as a faculty member. He remained in Türkiye until the beginning of 1952. He said: "Turks are not very aware of it, but Europeans are aware of this fact: If Turks are removed from history, there will be no such thing as history left."

Payne / Edward John Payne (1844-1904). This important historian wrote that the Turanians were absolute dominant in the civilized world of Europe and Asia in prehistory. Edward John Payne posited that 6,000 years ago, the world was divided between blacks and Turanians, and that the modern world remains under Turanian control. A History of the New World called America, in two volumes (1892–1899)

Drozdov / Yuri Nikolayeviç Drozdov, an important Russian scientist and writer states with certainty that the **Scythians spoke Turkish and that the northern peoples of Europe were Turkic**. He describes Turkish in ancient Europe: "All ancient and most early medieval written sources concerned with European history exist in one of two languages: Ancient Greek or Latin. Neither one was much used in ancient times on the European land mass as vernacular, and after Late Antiquity they effectively fell into complete desuetude. According to relevant historical written records, compiled in the period between Antiquity and the Early Mediaeval period, on the European land mass were more than 2,500 names of tribes and peoples. None of these names are derived from Ancient Greek or from Latin, but from some other European languages. (…)

What were these languages? Who spoke them? What is the relationship of their speak ers to today's European peoples? How and why did their languages change to those we hear today? The earliest European ethnonym to be found on the pages of ancient written sources is that of the Cimmerians. A semantic and etymological analysis of this word shows that it has been of typical Türkic tribal nomenclature. Ancient sources provide detailed information that the Cimmerians belonged to the Scythian people who were later called the Huns.

Modern opinion holds that the Scythians inhabited a vast territory stretching from the Urals to Vistula. Other names for them were Sarmatians or Savromatians. Analysis of their tribal ethnic names shows that they all were Türkic-speaking; indeed the works of numerous contemporary scholars and specialists demonstrate convincingly that the Scythians were a Türkic-speaking people, and this is directly confirmed by the Western European Middle Ages documentary evidence of the written records. And in anthropological terms the Scythians were predominantly of the Caucasoid type. (…)

The original location of the Scythian tribes in Europe, including Huns, Avars, Bulgars and others, was the Middle Volga and Kama river basins, where they probably appeared no later than the third millenium BC. (…)

At a later date these Türkic-speaking peoples from Middle Volga and Kama basins also began migration, via the banks of the Sea of Azov and Black Sea, to Southern, Central and Northern Europe. Apparently, from earliest antiquity the dominant peoples in Europe stemmed from the Türkic-speaking tribes." Drozdov did not mention the southern branch of Turkish and its influence on European languages through Greek and Latin, but we did it in our works.

Kurmaev / Kurmaev M.F. wrote an excellent and comprehensive article named "From the Ancient Sumerians to the Ancient Turks" 2019. He He proved that

the Sumerians were Turkic with cultural, mythological, religious and linguistic evidence. Edited and translated by Norm Kisamov

Gerey / Begmırat Gerey … In his book "5000 Yıllık Sümer – Türkmen Bağları - 5000 Years of Sumerian-Turkmen Ties" he examines the Turkic roots of the Sumerians. In his book "Büyük Türk Part Devleti - The Great Turkish Parthian State" he reveals the Turkic and Turanian roots of the Iranian people.

Süleymanov / Olcas Süleymanov … He wrote down the Turkish roots in Sumerian, Russian and many Western languages. Olcas Süleymanov, who wrote important works, some of which were banned during the former Soviet Union, says in his book "Yazının Dili: The Language of Lettering" in a nutshell: Before language, there was writing. What is meant by 'writing' is shapes, symbols and then hieroglyphs. Humanity first poured many concepts into figures from their minds. Later, words and language emerged to express them. In this respect, in order to understand the development of language, it is necessary to examine the shapes and hieroglyphs well. In linguistics, 'Structuralist Theory' says that random words, random letters are chosen to express concepts. However, language developed not by chance, but by causality. The dominance of structuralism uprooted linguistics.

As a related issue: Turkish has influenced other languages from its roots. All words have a historical, causal origin; most of them have root commonalities. In line with the 'Nostratic Theory', these facts began to emerge. His another work is "Az İ Ya"…

Adji / Murad Adji … With his book "Türklerin ve Büyük Bozkırın Kadim Tarihi – Kipchaks, Ancient People of the Turks and the Great Steppe" he revealed the traces of the Turkish Kipchaks in Europe. Turkish words, place names, cultural remnants in Europe.

Bikkinin / İrek Bikkinin … He published an extensive list of words with Turkish - Kipchak roots in English.

NOSTRATİC LINGUISTICS / **Holger Pedersen**, author of the 1903 article "Türkische Lautgesetze"… **Vladislav İllic-Svitych, Vladimir Dibo, Aaron Dolgopolski, Sergey Starostin**… Their Nostratic theory is the result of an environment away from racism and the objective scientific method becoming dominant again. **Allan R. Bomhard**, with his original opinions, is currently the strongest advocate of this point of view in linguistics.

The Indo-European theory is the theory of the colonialist-racist side of Europe. It represents the dark period in science. Nostratic theory represents enlightenment. Proponents of the Nostratic Theory try to extend the narrow family of Indo-European monopoly by saying that many languages come from common roots belonging to a bigger language family. They are largely right. In doing so, they add **Altaic languages** to this extended macro family. Without saying too much about Turkish. Because it's unfavorable. Turkish is considered an ordinary member of the Altaic language family. It is not even clear whether it is related to the Uralic languages.

Alexei Kassian, Mikhail Zhivlov and **George Starostin** are also writers in same school. Despite all its flaws and limitations, Nostratic theory made a significant contribution to the development of linguistics. It somehow showed that Turkish was among the root languages. It also greatly benefited my work.

Allan Bomhard; A Critical Review of Volumes 1 and 2 of ILLIČ-SVITYČ's Nostratic Dictionary / Allan R. Bomhard, The Nostratic Origin of Afrasian III: Anatomy of Humans and Animal / Aaron Dolgopolsky, Nostratic Dictionary (Allan Bomhard - 2012)

Alexei Kassian, Mikhail Zhivlov and George Starostin; Indo-European-Uralic Comparison from the Probabilistic Point of View; from academia.edu

Telezhko / George Telezhko … Researcher, writer, who participated in the discussions of some of my articles which I published here, I think he is close to the Nostratic theory in linguistics and the views of Anatoly Klyosov. So, he pointed out an article and asked my opinion about this view. That article belonged to **Alexander Kozintsev**. In accordance with the Nostratic Theory, he revealed that the Indo-European languages were related to the Uralic and Altaic languages, and therefore there were strong ties between them. He argued that, of all other languages, the Semitic languages were the closest group to these related languages. In my answer, I said that I am close to this view, but I have some objections about it (I wrote these extensively).

George Telezhko wrote this: "You have done a huge work, and I need much more time to examine it thoroughly. Therefore I try to avoid commenting hastily. But I do agree with the idea of close contacts of ancestors of speakers of Latin, Celtic, Arian and German languages with those of Proto-Turkish language. These contacts could have occured to the South of Caucasus and to the East of the Caspian Sea within the Bronze Age some 5000-3000 ybp, according to my research."

Marr / Nikolay Marr is the founder of "**Yafetic Theory**". Although he died in 1934, his ideas and work formed the language policy of the Soviet Union until 1950. According to Marr, Caucasian, Basque, Semitic and Hami languages come from a common root with Indo-European languages. Turkish is also a member of this family. It was separated from Chuvash, which is a branch of the great mother family. So they have common roots. Also Turkish made a significant contribution to the development of Greek and Latin.

He worked in Türkiye for more than a month in 1933 to support and contribute to the Turkish Language Revolution. Marr's views in the field of linguistics, in some aspects, were driven beyond scientific logic by excessive political and ideological impulses. On the other hand, this theory had completed its own political life. The theory, which was based on Caucasian languages and brought Turkish to the stage, was no longer useful to Stalin. Stalin switched to a new language policy, using the theory's scientifically weak points as an excuse. One way or another… Since such an important theory was based on Caucasian languages. Since Turkish was a bit important in the big family, too... Marr quotes an Armenian rumor as well, according to which the Sakas are Turks (**Nikitin**). In addition, according to him, Chuvash Turkish is the closest living relative of the Sumerian language.

Geoffrey of Monmouth / In his book on the history of the kings of Britain he wrote that both the kings of Britain and Caesar were of Trojan origin. His book is full of Turkic names of the kings of Britain. Historia Regum Britanniae, completed c. 1138, contains the first narrative account of Arthur's life. This work is an imaginative and fanciful account of British kings from the legendary Trojan exile Brutus to the 7th-century Welsh king Cadwallader… This person is saying dangerous things: English Kings are descendants of Troy (and Etruscan) lineage. This is another form of confession of these Turkic roots. One of Brutus' sons is named '**Kamber**'. This is a Turkic name, and the name of the **Cambria** region originates from him. Another individual from the royal lineage is named '**Gurgustius**,' which is also a common Turkish name, '**Korkut'**. Brutus comes from the lineage of the Trojan hero 'Aeneas'. This also aligns with Turkic '**Eney**' (Ç. Garaşarlı) and again Turkic Arabic names 'Enis', 'Enes'. "**Druids**"… According to Western sources, it means permanence and solidity, derived from the tree. Durable, tree... Turkish '**dur**': to be permanent, stable. Durable < **durabilir**; tree

< **terek**… Geoffrey of Monmouth, Historia of the Kings of Britain, Tr: Aoron Thompson, Rev: J. A. Giles, Parantheses Publication, Cambridge Ontario, 1999

SCYTHIANS … TROJANS / Cardinal **Piccolomini**, known as **Pope Piu II**, reignited the hostility towards Turks. Pope Piccolomini was shouting that the Turks were barbarians of Scythian descent and that they should be expelled from Europe. (Çağıl Çayır). In the past centuries, there was no doubt in Europe and the scientific community that the Scythians were Turk. What an irony that the situation changed again after the Indo-European theory emerged. Scythian dominance over "Indo-European" languages was very evident. The Scythian language was considered one of the ancestors of European languages. But on one condition: the Scythians were no longer Turks and they did not speak Turkish!..

Until the 20th century, significant scientists of the Western world acknowledged and wrote that in the early ages, the dominant ethnic groups in Europe and Asia were primarily the Turanian (Turkic) peoples... (**Sturluson, G. Monmouth, Tafur, Florentine, Leon Cahun, James Fergusson, Boxhorn, Tordesillas, Dallaway** etc.) There was no doubt that the Scythians were Turkic. **Nicole Gilles** claimed that the Trojans were of Turkish descent… **Andrea Dandolo** … Dominican priest **Antonius the Florentine**, and Spanish historian **Pedro Tafur** wrote same thing: Trojans were Turkic.

Boxhorn / Marcus Zuerius van Boxhorn (1612-1653), the renowned Dutch linguist, not only wrote that the roots of European languages were Scythian but also turned this into a linguistic theory. He considered Turkish-Tatar a member of the Scythian language family.

Fergusson / James Fergusson (1808-1886) He wrote that many names of European peoples coming from the name Saka: Saxon, Scots, Ashkenazi (exact);

Scandinavia (likely) … The Declaration of Arbroath 1320, the Scottish declaration of independence sent to the Papacy. James Fergusson translated this into English in the 1800s. He was an architectural historian. The Scots claimed that the name "**Scots**" came from the **Scythians**, and their lineage was based on the Scythians. This man named Fergusson also wrote in his books that Dolmens were not Celtic but Turanian (Turkish) works. He claimed that the monumental and burial kurgan culture in Europe was Turanian. Then he argued that the **Irish** people also considered themselves Turanian and they boasted about it! Also the concept and word "Kurgan," which forms the basis of the Indo-European theory, are thoroughly Turkish. James Fergusson, Rude Stone Monuments in All Countries, London, 1872

NATIVE AMERICANS – INDIANS / **Abrar Karimullin**, **Otto Rochrig** (1819 1908), **Stig Wikander** (1908-1983), **Benigno Ferrario** (1887-1956), **Georges Dumezil** (1898 - 1986), **John Josselyn** (1638-1672), **John Macintoch** (1844), **Rolando Araujo Solis** (1965), **Robert Gordon Latham** (1812–1888), **Karl Julius Platzmann** (1832- 1902) wrote that Native American languages shared significant similarities with Turkish.

In "The Ethnology of Europe" **Latham** states that "Skolots/Scythians are probably of Turkic origin", emphasizing the common Scythian basins with the Celts. His work's "TurkStock - Celtic/Sarmatian/Turanian" correspondence is much cited in early Western philology on Celtic-Turkic contacts.

USA's founding president Thomas Jefferson also insisted on the same thing. Thomas Jefferson thought American Indians were Turks and Tartars coming across the Bering Sea from Asia. (See Boorstin, Daniel J. The Lost World of Thomas Jefferson, Chicago: U of Chicago P, 1993.)"

A recent book-review article might give you a first-hand idea: “AMERICAN INDIANS AND TURKIC PEOPLE SHARE DEEP ANCESTRY, 2012. Old world roots of Cherokee resume book we’ve known or suspected as much for a long time. American Indians and Turkic peoples of the Altai region of southern Siberia share common ancestors. American scientists **Thomas Jefferson** and **Constantine Rafinesque** were the first to demonstrate this genetic similarity, long before the days of DNA. Now an article in American Journal of Human Genetics has clenched the argument with mitochondrial and Y chromosomal DNA studies. The groundbreaking citation is: **Matthew C. Dulik** et al., MITOCHONDRIAL DNA AND Y CHROMOSOME VARIATION PROVIDES EVIDENCE FOR A RECENT COMMON ANCESTRY BETWEEN NATIVE AMERICANS AND INDIGENOUS ALTAIANS, AJHG 90/2, 229-246.

From OLD WORLD ROOTS OF THE CHEROKEE, by **Donald N. Yates.**

Abrar Karimullin, Turkic and American Indian, 1995: http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/67Amerind/KarimullinPrototurks1En.htm …

I have published a very extensive dictionary of Turkish roots in Western languages, including nearly a thousand Native American words. I compiled them from 9 Indians dictionaries. What do all these prove? Turkish is a language that is at least 20-25 thousand years old. If there is a commonality between Turkish and the "Indo-European" languages, Turkish is the root language.

Parker / Edward Harper Parker (1849-1926), especially as a specialist in Chinese history, published a book called “The Turko-Scythian Tribes”.

Ewald / Heinrich G. Ewald (1803-1875) wrote about the morphological similarities between the Altaic languages and the Indo-European and Semitic languages.

Caldwell / Robert Caldwell (1814-1891) The founder of Dravitology, he suggested that the **Dravidian, Altaic and Sami** languages derived from a common language, which he called the "**Saka**" family. Saka = Scythian

TURANIANS / Starting with Aristotle, Plato, and other ancient scholars, almost all of them were aware of and somehow wrote about this **Turanian** issue. Initially, Babylonian historian **Berosus** (3rd century BC) and, especially in the 19th century, Western scientists who deciphered Persepolis and Assyrian inscriptions, such as **E. Norris, Fr. Lenormant, Sir H.C. Rawlinson, J. Oppert, I. Taylor, N L. Westergaard, F. de Saulcy, and M. S. Zaborowski**, demonstrated that the Medes' language, religion, and race were Turanian (Scythian, Tatar, Turk). **Rawlinson** wrote that the Parthians were also Turanian with cultural analysis. **H. C. Rawlinson** and **C .W. Watson** in the Encyclopedia Britannica wrote that the **Gutians** were a Turanian people. **Bernard Carra de Vaux** and others agreed on this. **Rawlinson** also wrote that the **Kurds** was a Turanian people. This information was included in Britannica between 1875-1911. Later, this information and fact was deleted.

In **Zend Avesta** it is said that "**Medes are Turanians**". Also, according to this source, **Feridun** divided the World among his three sons: **Ir, Airya, Tur (Turca)**. According to Jewish, Christian and Islamic genealogical tradition, the Turks originated from **Noah's son Japheth**. They are the ancestors of many nations. In the Zend Avesta, **Afrasyab** is mentioned as the Turani king. Efrasiyab is mentioned in the legendary history of Iran as a terrible warrior and a great commander. Afrasyab represents the deceitful and evil type of man in the

Avesta and is also shown as the main enemy of the Iranian race. He is actually a Saka, a Turkish hero and ruler. He is the same person as the legendary hero of the Turks, **Alp Er Tunga**. The famous historical writer, poet named **Ali Şir Nevai** (1441-1501) also has the same opinion.

The American Encyclopedia, V. 18, p. 534: Medes was Turanians.

Matlock / Gene D. Matlock … "He presents the proofs of the correctness of his claim in his book 'O People of the World, You Are All Turks'. The interesting thing is that the owner of this thesis is not Turkish, but an American: Gene D. Matlock. In his book, published also in Turkish, Gene D. Matlock states that the first humans originated with the Turks and then dispersed across the world, that the first spoken language was Turkish, and that science and civilization also have their roots in ancient Turkish culture.

Cahun / Leon Cahun (1841-1900) French traveler, orientalist and writer of Jewish origin. Leon Cahun, who presented a report to the International Congress of Orientalists held in 1873, confirmed **Fergusson**'s findings, explained 30 pages of new evidence and said that "Turanians lived in Europe before the Aryans." In an article published in the "Revue Oriantale Americaine" magazine in 1876, it was written that the language spoken in France before the Aryans was Turanian… Leon Cahun proposed that the Aryan language dialect in France had Turanian roots.

Arne / T. J Arne (1879-1965) archaelogist. He attended the Turkish Language Revolution meetings in the 1930s. He wrote that civilization in Asia declined after the migration of the Turkish people to the West. In the same article, Arne made negative criticisms of Atatürk's Sun-Language theory.

Radloff / Wilhelm Radloff (1837-1918) He wrote very valuable works on ancient Turkish history and culture. One of them is a four-volume dictionary of Eurasian Turkish dialects. Here and in his other writings, he of course presented the **Scythian** language as a Turkish dialect.

Koestler / Arthur Koestler (1905-1983) World-famous literary figure and thinker and Hazar Jewish Turkic State… The first and largest Jewish state in history after Christianity. AD 651 – 965. In his book titled "**The 13th Tribe**" Arthur Koestler wrote that Eastern and Northern European Jews descended from this lineage. Not only that. Many writers have noted that Ashkenazi Jews are of Turkish Sakha (Scythians) origin. In a discussion I opened on this topic on academia.edu, participating author **Dimitris Michalopoulos** said: "Kaan, you are totally right; and far mote important is that **Constantine Paparrhogopoulos**, Greeks' National Historian, agrees with you! (And me.)"

Rasanen / Martti Rasanen (1893-1978) In his dictionary of Turkish dialects, he indicated many words that overlap with Turkish words in languages such as German, Finnish, and Hindi. However, he did not theorize this commonality. Versuch Eines Etymologishn Wörterbuchs der Türksprachen, Helsinki 1969, Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura

HOW OLD IS TURKISH ? / **Samuel E. Martin**, **Roy Andrew Miller**, **Nicholas Poppe, Karl. H. Menges…** Authors who calculated the age of Turkish in the past and claimed its antiquity. According to Martin and in other article according to Miller, Turkish must have born 8400 years ago. According to Poppe Turkish is older than Indo-European languages. According to Menges Turkish is older than Altaic languages. According to the research of **Martine Robbeets** and her colleagues, the origin of the Turkish language is at Far East Asia and this language community is 8500-9000 years old.

Rasonyi / L. Rasonyi (1899-1884) Hungarian Turkologist L. Rasonyi: The core of the Hungarians is not Slavic, but Turks and Ogurs. The father of the Hungarians is Turkish, and the mother is Ogur. (? - Interestingly, the name Ogur is also Turkic, related to 'Oğuz'.)

Byzov / Indarbi Byzov: The Basque language is similar in structure to Caucasian languages. This structure shares common features with the Semitic Hamitic languages, as well as Sumerian, Hurrian, and Urartian languages. It is clear that these languages are a sub-branch of Lingua Turka.

Goetze / Albrecht Ernst Rudolf Goetze (1897 – 1971) was a German-American Hittitologist. According to him, the Hurrians were Turanians; a branch of the "Subars" (Asiatic Turkish tribe) (1946). Hethiter, Churriter und Assyrer, Oslo, 1936. P. 33 and others … **B. Hrozny** also touched upon the similarity and closeness of Turkish and Hurrian languages. (Mehmet Bayrakdar)

Copeland / Mel Copeland … Linguist Copeland does not accept that Turkish is a founding language, but writes in his studies that it shows important commonalities with "Indo-European" languages. Copeland's works is a treasure not only in terms of its scope, but also because it does not ignore Turkish. His Hittite, Akkadian, Etruscan language dictionaries and comparative dictionaries are particularly valuable. In these, many old words can be seen to be in common with Turkish words.

Rouard / Xavier Rouard … Linguist Rouard wrote solid articles for revision of Indo-European theory. He shows the root relationships of Indo-European with a Eurasian macro family, including Turkish. One of his works: Did Indo-european languages stem from a trans-eurasian original language? An interdisciplinary approach; Scientific Culture, vol. 8, no 1, (2022), pp. 15-49

Agziaabhir / Gabra Agziaabhir JR. / Author Gabra Agziaabhir JR. unquestionably accepts Turkish as one of the languages belonging to Indo-Germanic group.

Kampouris / Panagiotis L. Kampouris, a Greek Orthodox scholar of religious texts, wrote in one of the discussions here: “It is clear that the Hittite language is also related to Turkish.”

Ahlgren / Jadranka Ahlgren is a valuable writer on architectural and cultural motifs. In one of the discussions here, she noted: “I agree with you. The Navajo Indians have Turkish rug patterns, the Mexicans have them, the central plateau of Argentina has them... Rugs are part of the culture... Proto-rugs... I don't think this came about. The patterns in Argentina are Turkish... Culture is not mathematics and grammar, it is poetry, myth...”

Magnúsdóttir / Guðrún K Magnúsdóttir … The famous Icelandic writer Guðrún K Magnúsdóttir welcomed many articles with appreciation and enthusiasm, especially those we wrote on the Turkic origins of Scandinavian and Icelandic legends. What could be the main theme of Magnúsdóttir, who has more than 130 books and many awards: Mythology, of course. This important author of Icelandic literature has been sincerely supporting my theses in the field of language, history and culture for a while.

Borzęcki / Konstanty Borzęcki (Mustafa Celalettin Paşa) (1826-1878) Ottoman general of Polish origin. His book on Turkish words that had passed into Western languages was published in French in France, than in Türkiye in 1869. Mustafa Celalettin Paşa, Les Turcs Anciens et Modernes, 1869

Keresteciyan / Bedros Keresteciyan (1840-1909) Armenian, Ottoman high bureaucrat and writer. His dictionary of Turkish words in Western languages

was published in French in London in 1912. Bedros Efendi Keresteciyan, Dictionnaire Etymologiqu de la Turque, 1912

Kimball / Jeannine Davis-Kimball traced the prehistory of "Amazon" cult in her work in Kazakhstan. She compared the DNA of women in the tombs, which are thought to be Amazon women's tombs, with the DNA of the Turkic people in the region, and found a great deal of harmony. She published these findings in the September-October 1997 issue of the American journal of Archeology and later published it in a book. Jeannine Davis-Kimball, Amazon Warrior Women, Warner Books, 2002

Pankova, Simpson / John Simpson, Svetlana Pankova … Their book describe the Scythians as the predecessors of the Turks and Huns. Scythians: Warriors of Ancient Siberia – November, 2017, Thames&Hudson

Sykes / Sir Percy Sykes (1867-1945) The branch of the Medes, the Magi and the Buddhis, are Turanic, he wrote. The language of the Elamites is Turanic, he wrote: A History of Persia, 1915

Herodotus / This earliest historian clearly states that the people the Persians called "Saka" were actually the same as the Scythians: "The Persians call all the Scythians 'Saka.'" (Histories VII.64) … From his works: The ancestor of the Scythians was a semi-divine figure named **Targitaos** (Targitaos < **Tarkan** – a hero in Turkish mythology). One of the Saka tribes mentioned by Herodotus is the "Saka **Tigrakhauda** – the pointed-helmeted Sakas." Here, Tigra corresponds to the Turkish word for "**dik, tik**" (upright, pointed), and Hauda corresponds to the English words "head" or "hat." In Turkish, "**kut-kat**" also conveys the meaning of head or headdress (Radloff, Sevortyan)… According to Herodotus, the characteristic features of the Sakas – nomadic lifestyle, eating horse meat, drinking **kumis** – **kımız** (fermented mare's milk), making cups from the skulls of

their enemies, and burying horses, servants, and weapons in the graves of their kings – are directly ancient Turkic traits. In Herodotus, the Medes king Astyages "Afrasyab" is mentioned as a Turanian king. Some authors, based on Herodotus' data, wrote that the Scythians and Ertusks were Turks (Alinei, Kisamov etc.)

Malcolm / Sir J. Malcolm (and **A. Andreas**) experts in Iranian history, wrote that the Sakas are Turanians. Histoire des Perse, 1821, pp. 324-27

Samothrakes / A. Th. Samothrakes Ancient Greek scientist wrote that The Scythians is Turk.

Wilber / D. N. Wilber wrote that the Parthians are a tribe of the Sakas. (Iran: Past and Present, 1955)

Laing / Samuel Laing (1812-1897) wrote that Sumerians, Hyksos, Elamites definitely Turanian. Human Origins, 1892

Strabo / Ancient Greek geography writer Strabo: Medes and Scythians are the same, Sarmatians are their continuation (Geographica).

He also regards the Tocharians as a branch of the Sakae who destroyed Greco-Bactrian rule.
Adolf Bastian, *Etnologische Forschungen*, p. 169 (Tan Can)

Forrer / E. D. Forrer wrote that Hurri language is Turkoid. Eine Geschichte des Gütterkönigtums aus dem Hatti-reiche, 1936

Coulardeau / Jacques Coulardeau talks about the same issues. He is an important historical linguist, he has interesting books. He says "Basque Turkish", he says "European Turkish languages"… I mentioned that this important critic and linguist wrote an article about my last book. This writer

does not accept that Turkish is the main root, but says that it was the most widespread language in Europe in a very old period. Therefore, it is normal that there are traces of Turkish in Indo-European languages, he says. However, he currently limits it to Basque, Hungarian, Finnish and a few other languages. Georgian, Estonian… Coulardeau bases his claim that Turkish was the dominant language in Europe for a period of time (before the so-called Indo-European languages became dominant) on the work of another author. This author's name is **Theo Venneman** (1970).

Shuke / Galina Shuke This valuable author has studies and works on the Latvian-Turkish partnership. Galina Shuke, Latvians, Were They Turks? (The Phenomenon of the Turkic Language Substratum in the Baltics).

Kenanidis / Ioannis Kenanidis … A scientist who has recently addressed the Turkish Sumerian connection.

Winters / Clyde Winters defines the Sumerians as “Black Turanians” in his articles and books. He argues that the Sumerians are a Turanian, agglutinative, Turkic language, finding Rawlinson and Oppert right. However, the antecedent of this is the agglutinative language of the blacks. The Sumerians, Elemites, Akkadians are black people.

http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/42TurkicAndSumer/WintersBlackMesopotamiansEn.htm

Cevanşir / Babek Cevanşir has studies on the Turkish-Persian connection. He finds that the influence of Turkish on Persian is greater than the influence of Persian on Turkish.

Csöke / Sandor Csöke has studies on the relationship between Sumerian and Altaic languages. For example, one of them is: The Sumerien and Ural-Altaik elements in the Old Slavic Language, Muenchen, 1979

Vaux / Bernard Carra de Vaux (1867-1953) According to the author, the similarities and commonalities between the Aryan languages and the Turanian languages, and between the Aryans and the Turanians are intense. It is not possible to determine the real origin of many words. La Langue Etrusque, 1911

Boillet / J. Nicolas Boillet wrote: The Eastern Scythians, who grew up with the participation of the fugitive nomads of Asia, attacked the empire of the Goths under the name of the Huns (376) and thus prepared the great Barbarian invasion. In the 7th century, when the Slavic, Avar and Bulgar races divided the country among themselves, the name of the Scythians disappears from history. The Scythians seem to be of the same race as the Finns, which also included the Turks or the Tatars. Volume 12, p. 400

Dictionnaire universel d'histoire et de géographie; author: N. Boillet, Chief Inspector of National Education, Doctor of Letters, Winner of the Institute Prize; revised and completed by: **A. Chassang**; Paris – Hachette – 1884

Barenton / Hilaire de Barenton (1864-1946) a monk, linguist and historian of Middle Eastern languages. He argued that all languages derive from a common Central Asian root, a paleontological "proto-language". Not only the Turkic languages spoken in Central Asia and Türkiye, but also Mayan (in Mesoamerica) and the extinct Sumerian would be related.

Rohrbach / Paul Rohrbach (1869-1956) This racist author describes such things that what they call Indo-Germans, Sarmatians, Turanians, Scandinavians... all together, one structure. “In the period after the Ice Age, living conditions in

Central Europe were improving day by day. As a result of the drying up of Lake Turan, the people had to move in all directions and far away. Some Turanians who were engaged in animal husbandry and agriculture must have migrated westward through the wide road between Kalpi and Ural… The new researchers were looking for the homeland of the Indo-Germanic people in the whole region starting from Pontus and the north of the Balkan Peninsula. In short, they were looking for the region where the Indo-Germanic people were formed as a certain race… It is truly extraordinary that the Indo-Germanic people conquered Iran, advanced up the Indus to the Upper Euphrates, found a passage from Southeastern Europe to Anatolia, at the same time filled the Turanian steppes and the Sarmatische Plain, occupied the middle of our continent and the Apennine Peninsula, and themselves went to Scandinavia. Although the Turanian migration tribe was of the Aryan race in the past, the Iranian epic mentions the hostility between the Iranian and Turanian states that arose from the cultural differences dating back to the ancient times. This was a war between light and darkness." Die Geschichte der Menschheit, Leipzig, 1914

KUSHANS / **S. Lévi, Friedrich Hirth, Hultzsch, Konow, Kennedy, Chavannes, Kashmiri Kalhana, Poussin and El Biruni…** They wrote that Kushans were Turkic. The Kushans were a Turkish dynasty known for their cultural and religious civilization that dominated India in the 2nd century BC. This information is important to prove that the racist Indo-European theory is a fabrication.

Edouard Chavennes (1865-1918) said that the "12-animal calendar" is Turkic and shows that Turks lived in certain regions of India.

Poussin / Lois De La Vallee Poussin (1869-1938): Yue-tchis are Turk, Kushans are Scyt … “We used to think that the Yue-tchis belonged to the Turko-Mongol language family.” (Ind-Ant. 34, page 84; **Stein**, old Khotan, page 50, note) … Volume 17, page 162 (Accepting this means accepting that the Indo Kushans are also of Turkish origin, and the author puts forward views in this direction.): “The Kushans' clothing contrasted with that of the Chinese, Persians and Indians, but was not very different from that used in Tibet and the mountains of Central Asia. This clothing did not have local characteristics. Their type was really similar to the Schytes, they made the Constantinople vases like the Greeks; they were shaved, dressed in wide-sleeved cloaks, and wore large felt boots, wearing high fur headdresses (börk - my note) or crowns resembling the papal tiara. If we assume that the Kouchans are definitely descended from the Kadphises and Kanishkas, they are therefore Schytes.” P. 163, 164; L'Inde au temps des Mauryas et des Barbares, Grecs, Scythes, Parthes et Yuetchi

TİBET / **Behr** (1994), **Bazin** and **Hamilton** (1991). These authors wrote in two separate sources that the country name "**Tibet**" comes from the Turkish "tepe" (hill, mountain). I would like to add to them that the English word "**top**" also comes from "**tepe**". In the Native American language it is "**tepek**".

Franke / Otto Franke (1863-1946) historian. He wrote: In China, **Chu** dynasty was Turk (1050 BC). In his opinion the core of the Huns and Scythians are Turks.

Guignes / Joseph de Guignes (1721-1800) historian. He tells the legend that the Turks and Huns are descendants of Noah's son Japheth... According to him, the Hun Turk state must have been founded in 1200 BC.

Groot / J.J.M. Groot (1854-1921) historian. He wrote: The Turkish phenomenon, which we encounter under different names such as Saka

(Scythian) and Hun, is probably older than the Chinese phenomenon. The Chinese Chu dynasty is proto-Turk.

Eberhard / Wolfram Eberhard (1909-1989) historian. He wrote: Turkish influence is evident in the Chinese Chu dynasty (1050 BC).

Edlinger / August Von Edlinger German linguist. I couldn't find his biography. Yet another valuable scholar wiped from the pages of literature by a mediocre academic establishment and the empty-headed Turkophobes of the Indo-European sect. He wrote about "Ancient Relations of the Turkic Languages with the Indo-European Languages" (1912). He wrote that: “In her article entitled: ‘The Origin of the Non-Germanic Parts of the Germanic Languages’ published in Vienna, **Mrs. von den Velden** says; -Indo-European languages can never be understood correctly without going back to the Ural-Altaic languages.” (from Nejdet Keleş)

And than: “In my own work, Über die Bildung der Begriffe, I showed the same declensions and conjunctions in Turkish and Indo-Germanic and compared a number of Turkish words with their Indo-Germanic equivalents. And even earlier, in a presentation in Bamberg, I had the courage to explain the kinship of the Turkish and Indo-Germanic languages.” “It should not be underestimated that the relationship between the Indo-Germanic language family and other language families should be determined. Once upon a time, the Indogerman native language was formed and separated from other neighboring root-language families…” (Nejdet Keleş)

Montexano / Georgeos Diaz- Montexano … He continues to produce solid publications that demonstrate the identity of the Iberian indigenous language with Turkish. You can also access his publications on the academia website.

https://www.academia.edu/123167258/Trans_Eurasian_Altaic_origin_especially_turkic_of_some_basic_basque_verbs

Lopez / Juan Lopez … The author Juan Lopez follows all my articles on academia.edu pages, sending documents and expresses his sincere support.

Wiesner (?) states that the Scythians were Turanians, based on the skull depictions of Hippocrates. (M. Bayrakdar, Togan)

ELAMITES / **A. Barton G. A.** : The Elamites are of Central Asian origin, 1934; **Schmidt W.** : Similarities in belief between the Elamites and the Samoyed Turks... 1931; **Koppers W**: Possible relationship between the Elamites and the Altai culture...

Quatremere / Etienne M. Quatremere (1755-1840) in his book “History of the Mamluk Sultans” says that the Tulb troops among the Ayyubid soldiers are Turkish Guz, then he calls the Guz as Kurds and the Kurds as Guz… **H. A. R. Gibb** also shares the same opinion (1962).

Németh / Gyula Németh (1890-1976), Hungarian linguist. In the 30s, he participated in the Turkish language revolution in Türkiye. He supported the fact that Turkish was the root language by signing the final declaration of the Güneş-Dil commission. One of the foreign scientists who signed the same declaration was **A. Samoylovich**. Nemeth wrote that the name of the Turkish **Oghuz** tribe in Bulgarian is "**ogur**". This is another proof of how Turkic the Finno-Ugric language branch is.

Eberhard / Wolfram Eberhard, an expert on Chinese history. He states that the Turks lived in northern China in the 3rd millennium BC. In ancient Chinese history, the Turks are shown as both the closest northern neighbor and a people who lived in China for many periods. This writer, and the other Chinese

history experts I mentioned here, say this. They established dynasties in China for many periods. At the same time, many Turks held important positions in the Chinese administration. This proves that the Turks also had a share in the very important Chinese contributions to the civilization. The invention of paper and printing is attributed to the Turks.

Hrkal / Eduard Hrkal (18??-1948 Vienna) linguist. He wrote that the Etruscans came from the Turanian and Altai tribes. Established a connection between the Etruscan and Altai languages. Revealed the similarities in terms of legends and religious beliefs. One of his works: Der etruskische Gottesdienst: Dargestellt nach den Agramer Mumienbinden (Ch' culte étrusque: Erprésintè d'apré ches loyens des Agramers) - Mumienbinden mit einer grammatischen skizze und uebersetzungen der bis jetzt analysierbaren inschriften, Gerold & Co, Wien (1947)

Niebuhr / Barthold Georg (1776-1831) He was a Danish-German statesman, banker and historian who was Germany's leading historian of Ancient Rome and one of the founding fathers of modern academic historiography. Etruscan script, like Greek script, is of Asian origin and is the origin of European script, he wrote. He stated that the Scythians were Tatars or Mongols. The History of Rome (1827)

Brook / Kevin Alan Brook … He wrote a book about the Jewish Khazar Turks and their state. Another document supporting the Turkic Scythian roots of Ashkenazi Jews. K. A. Brook, The Jews of Khazaria, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2009

THE INSCRIPTION IN THE ISSYK KURGAN / **A.N. Garkavets** (2018), **O. Süleymanov** (1970), **K. Akişev - A. Mahmudov** (1971), **A.S. Amancolov** (1971, 1984), **G.A. Musabayev** (1973) … The runic inscription on the Scythian drinking

cup (From the 4th-5th century BC) found in the Esik Kurgan was read in Turkish by them, proving that the Scythian language was Turkish.

Franz / Christian Dr. Franz … The esteemed author Franz who participated in our discussions, wrote the following about how **Mario Alinei** was excommunicated after his book "Etruscans are Turks": “Its´clear conspiracy. I wouldn´t say that Etruscans were Turks, but it´s evident that their language had close correlations to Turkic languages and to a less larger extent to Finno-ugric languages. After years of research I found elements in Etruscan similar to those in modern or acient Turkic languages, especially to Chuvash. Latin words without indo-european ethymologie can often be explained by Turkic ‘cognates’. In addition there are / were other authors, too, like **Brandenstein** and recently **Ch. Garasharly** (Çingiz Karaşarlı) to share the same opinion.”

Brandenstein / Wilhelm Brandenstein (1898-1967) Austrian linguist and Alpinist. Head of the Department of Comparative Linguistics at the University of **Graz** between 1941 and 1967. **Participated in the Turkish Language Revolution meetings in 1937**. In his works titled "The Present Situation of the Etruscan Question" and "The Origin of the Etruscans" he showed the **Turkic roots of the Etruscans.** His article titled "Language Studies on the Earliest History of the Etruscans and Tyrrhenians" published in Belleten in 1937 also has similar claims. Stating that the similarities between **Etruscan and Turkish** are too many to be considered coincidental, the author claims that the Tyrrhenians came from Central Asia.

Maki / Sirkka Maki … In a discussion here (academia.edu) the author, she noted: “Here we have come to the roots of a shared problem - the West-Siberian-Scandinavian Nostratic group has common seeds of speech in the Mother group that consisted of IE-Turco-Korean-FUs-Tung. That paloelithic

area had connections both in south and east. Thus we can find the seeds both in Africa and Asia. There exist both common grammatical formants and a set of the most primitive words. To find out what is common in both Turkish and IE, is thus possible. Of interest is that the principal form and idea of language was born in a very early times. The seeds probably emerged some 50 000 years ago, and the fully developed pattern of language some 25 000 years ago, as an erudite guess (that is, during the Weikselian interstadial of 50 000 - 25 000 BP). There is some knowledge of the early core grammars within the Nostratic western European Mother language. Similarities are found in orgPIE, Fu, Turoc-Korean and Tungus languages, and also references to Dravidian in the vocabulary. There are also some primitive common words. These all reflect the contacts that the early speakers had had. So there are to be found common words in orgPIE and Turkic. Instead of just comparing words in Turkish in Turkey, the material should, of cource, be taken from the Turco-Korean etymologies."

Pajevic / Vladimir Pajevic … In a discussion here (academia.edu) the author, he noted: "My contribution is just a couple of questions that arise from curiosity, not a comment dictated by sharing or denying the author's thesis. From the abstract that I was able to read, one would almost say that the whole construction is born along the lines of **Mario Alinei's theory**. Although I am not an authoritative arbiter in the field of the evolution of languages, I have the impression that it is often rather the problems of terminological conjecture regarding the origin of the hippothetic protolanguage in base of all the others in use today, than of possible different sources from which this protolanguage would be born. Calling it **prototurco** or using any other name, would not change the substance, that is ideal research for the archaic language that the ancestors used for communication and that in its continuous and constant

evolution spread in modern languages (this approach would replace the now obsolete theory of the arrival of the Indo-Europeans). With this assumption, also the theory of Alinei was born, and moreover, with the same parameters and values it is exposed in his book The Etruscans were Turks…"

Lee / Joo-Yup Lee: The R1a1 gene is common in Altai Turkish communities. In some Altai groups, it reaches up to 60%. Inner Asia vol. 19 No 2 2017 p. 197-239

Gumilev / Lev Nikolayeviç Gumilev (Gumilyov) (1912-1992) He considers that the Scythians, Huns, Kipchaks, Cumans, Mongols, Tabgachs, the Chinese Han dynasty, etc. among the tribes that separated from the Turks after 3000 BC. So, they are Turk.

Grote / George Grote (1794-1871) Greek history expert. He mentioned the similarities between the customs and traditions of the Scythians and the Turko - Tatars.

Kiepert / Heinrich Kiepert stated that the customs and traditions of the Scythians who came from Central Asia to Southern Russia were in line with the nomadic lifestyle of the horse-riding tribes, and claimed that they were of Mongolian or Turko-Tatar race (Kiepert 1878: 343).

Geza Nagy also states that the Scythians are Turkish. (Begmırat Gerey) (N. Keleş)

Mordtmann / Andreas David Mordtmann (1811-1879) historian, graphologist. He stated that the Scythian cuneiform texts were in Turkish. "Über die kleine Schriften zweier Gattung" Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Liepzig: XXIV, 1870, 1-85.

Kuun / Geza Kuun linguist, philologist, orientalist (1838-1905). According to him, the collective name Scythians includes different Turkic races.

A LITTLE MORE SCYTHIANS / **Huntignford** also accepts that the Scythians were of Asian origin and belonged to the Tatar or Mongol race (Huntingford 1935: 785). **Rusben**, on the other hand, after stating that even if the language of the Scythians was Iranian, their customs described by Herodotus were not Iranian customs, emphasized that Herodotus described their belief in a being resembling a Cyclops, as in Dede Korkut, and that the stories about the blind slave were included in the Köroğlu epic (Ruben 1942: 698), and believed that the Scythians were Turks. (Begmırat Gerey). **Ellis Minns** evaluating written sources and a large number of archaeological materials, accepted that the Scythians were not an Indo-European people, and therefore belonged to the Ural-Altaic race. **Meyer**, although he generally sees the nomads as Iranians, expresses the idea that the Sakas, who lived around the Oxus and Jaxartes and a little further north of these places, may have been of Turkish origin (Meyer 1926: 905). **Von der Osten**, although he considered the Scythians to be Iranians, accepted the existence of Turkish communities among the Scythians, saying, "It is clear that groups belonging to other races always formed a wave of migration with large movements within the Eurasian steppe belt. In this case, Turkish communities must also have been involved" (Von der Osten 1956: 71). Also **H. Triedler** and **B. Lufer** accepted that Scythians were Turk. (B. Gerey)

Conder / Claude Reignier Conder (1948-1910) English soldier, explorer, orientalist writer. According to Conder, the language of the Turkish Yakuts is the closest relative of Sumerian. (B. Gerey)

Major C.R. Conder (Journal of Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 1890) found Turkic words and names in Hittite language, Akkadian and Etruscan languages. For example “tepe”, “su”, “Tarkan” … (A. Sanducci)

Pirniya / Hasan Pirniya (1871-1935) Iranian historian. After reviewing the various conflicting views on the Sakas, the Iranian historian Hasan Pirniya argues that the Sakas (Scythians) were composed of both Turanian (Turkish) and Indo-Germanic tribes. (Gerey)

Vambery / Arminius (Hermann) Vambery (1832-1913) He made studies showing the commonality between Turkish and Hungarian. He wrote that the Sakas (Scytihans) were probably Turks and the Byzantines also accepted them as Turks. The Scythians must have been Turkish nomads. .

Muhammed Taki Zehtabi an expert on Iranian history. According to him, most of the Saka (Scythian) personal names are Turkish.

Muhammed Hasanhan İ’tümadü-s Saltana (1843-1896) historian, writer, statesman. According to him, Scythians are Turks, Tocharians are Scythians. The name Parthian is a Turanian word, meaning immigrant, refugee. Ashkanis (Eshkanids) were a branch of Scythians and conquered Iran as Turanian Turks… Today’s Turkmens are the remnants of the Parthian tribe…

Rosliakov / N. Rosliakov … Russian historian: He wrote in his book “Origin of Turkmen” that: Massagetae and Sarmatians - a branch of Scythians - are the ancient and main ancestors of the Turkmens.

Högström / Karl O. Högström … He has a book called “**The Huns and Their Allies in Scandinavia**”. The foreword was written by **Obrusánszky Borbála**. Obrusánszky Borbála is also an author of books such as “**A hunok öröksége**” and “**Atilla unokái - Successors of Attila**”. Karl O. Högström is the director of

the DNA genealogy research group in Stockholm, Sweden. I have read three of his recent publications. He confirms the Hunnic origin in the Scandinavian peoples based on DNA data. He also examines the role of the Goths in this relationship. Högström also mentions **Lotte Hedeager**, who was one of the first to write about the existence of the Hunnic origin in Scandinavia: "Hedeager published an article in the Norwegian journal Norwegian Archaeological Review about Hunnic presence in Scandinavia… In 2011, Hedeager published a book titled **Iron Age Myth and Materiality**: An Archaeology of Scandinavia AD 400–1000 where she further developed her hypothesis."

https://www.academia.edu/87950565/The_Huns_in_Scandinavia_A_new_approach_centered_around_modern_DNA

Alili / Elşad Alili wrote an article titled "Turkish Marks in Akkadian and Bonds Between Akkadian and Turkish". And another: Elşad Allili, Osman Çataloluk; Similarity Between Turkish & Akkadian Based on Rules of Inflective & Agglutinative Languages; Advances in Language and Literary Studies Vol. 5 No. 4; August 2014

Garaşarlı / Çingiz Garaşarlı wrote a book titled "Trojans and Etruscans Were Turks".

Dyakonov / Igor Mikhailovich Diakonoff (1915 – 1999) … Kurmaev wrote this: "After studying the works of a Russian Assyriologist and Sumerologist I. M. Dyakonov, particularly 1967 "Languages of Ancient Asia Minor", I uncovered a Turkic "genetic" base of the Sumerian language, and ancient borrowings from the widespread Mesopotamian languages of that time (ancient Hebrew, Akkadian, Ugaritic, Berber, Chadic, etc.). All similarities found I broke down into groups. And a first group is for pronouns."

Koppers / Wilhelm Koppers (1886-1961 – Viyana) / He was a Roman Catholic priest and cultural anthropologist who advocated a comparative, historical approach to understanding cultural phenomena and who theorized about the origin and development of society through her studies of hunting and gathering tribes. (Britannica). Koppers wrote that: " **The sociologies of the early Turks and the early Indo-Germans are so similar that there can be no doubt about their genetic relationship.**" (W. Koppers, "Tarihî Etnoloji, İndo-Germanistik İlmi ve Türkoloji", Belleten, cilt 4, s. 472, Türk Tarih Kurumu, Ankara 1941)

Lehmann / Edward Johannes Lehmann (1862–1930) He wrote that the ancestors of the Iranian Medes were the Sakas (Scythians). That is why the Greeks did not call the Persians Medes. Lehmann: "Les Perses", Manuel d'Histoire des Religions, Paris, 1904

Ebul Gazi Bahadır Han (1603-1663) In his work called Secere-i Terakime, he wrote the following based on the Zend Avesta: Feridun divides the world among his three sons. He gives Iran (Ir) to one of them, the other is called Tur (Turca), from him come the Turani nations; the name of the third is Sairma, from him come the other nations. In other words, the Iranians (Aryans) and the Turks are brothers, brothers from the father… / He also wrote that the Saxons, Celts, Normans, Goths, etc., were descended from the Tatars (A. Sanducci)

Taylor / Isaac Taylor (1829–1901) In his work "Etruscan Researches" (1874), the English philologist and theologian Isaac Taylor argued that the Etruscan language may belong to the Ural-Altaic language family. One of his work is “The Etruscan Language”

Ellis / A. Robert Ellis (1820–1885) The Asiatic Affinities of the Old Italian Race (1861). Ellis connected the origins of some peoples of ancient Italy (Etruscans, Pelasgians) to Asia, especially to the Turanian races. “The term ‘Turanian’ was a

broad umbrella term covering peoples speaking Ural-Altaic languages in the 19th century. Ellis associated some of these peoples with the Turks.

Mayani / B. Zacharie Mayani (1899–1982) Les Etrusques commencent à parler (1961). He suggested that the languages of the Etruscans and Pelasgians could have “Asiatic” and “Turkic” characteristics. Mayani made efforts to establish a connection between the Etruscan language and the Turkic languages.

Bayley / A. Harold Bayley (1867-1940) The Lost Language of Symbolism (1912). Bayley seeks to establish symbolic connections between Central Asia, the Turkic peoples, and the ancient Mediterranean world while searching for relationships between symbols, language, and mythology.

Fischer / Johann Eberhard Fischer (1697–1771) German historian and language researcher. In his work “Qvaestiones Petropolitanae, De origine Ungrorum”, published in 1770, Fischer put Hungarian into a group of kindred peoples and languages which he called 'Scythian' (distinct from van Boxhorn's concept of Scythian). He considered the Ugric peoples (he called them 'Jugors', these are the Khanty and Mansi) the closest relatives of Hungarians, actually as 'Magyars left behind', and originated them from the Uyghurs, who live on the western frontiers of China.

He also wrote: “The Khazars were a Scythian tribe. They remained together with the Huns of Attila, and after the fall of the Hun kingdom they returned to their ancient homeland on the northern coast of the Black Sea, which has since been called Khazar. Their language was a dialect of Hungarian, which is still spoken today by the Székelys, the Polovtsians (Kuman/Kipchak), and other small scattered ethnic fragments.”

Erklarunk der Skytisch-Sarmatischen Namen und Wörter aus der ungarischen Sprache, Vol. II, Verlag Süsseroth Gmbh, Berlin 1917, p. 85 (Tan Can)

Schott / Wilhelm Christian Schott (1802-1899) … By the early 19th century, connections with further languages were perceived by **Rasmus Christian Rask**, Wilhelm Schott and **Matthias Castrén**, who included the Finno-Ugric languages as a part of a larger hypothesis today known as Ural-Altaic. The German linguist and Orientalist Schott was a proponent of Finn-Turk-Hungarian kinship, and considered the Hungarians a mixture of Turks and "Hyperboreans".

Janhunen / Juha Janhunen wrote that: “What is, however, an undeniable fact is that the Uralic languages belong to a single trans-Eurasian belt of agglutinative languages together with the so-called Altaic languages, including Turkic, Mongolic, Tungusic, Korean (Koreanic), and Japanese (Japonic). In this case, typological parallelism is accompanied by areal adjacency, allowing us to speak of a distinct Ural-Altaic language area and language type. Characteristic features of the Ural-Altaic language type include a modifier-before-headword word order both in the sentence (SOV) and within the nominal phrase (GAN), suffixally marked agglutinative morphology both of the noun and the verb, as well as polysyllabic root structure with simple phonotactic patterns and no suprasegmental distinctions. Deviations from the prototypical Ural-Altaic language type occur in the individual branches and languages, especially in the west (Finnic, Saamic), north (Northern Samoyedic), and east (Koreanic, Japonic), but the basic typological orientation is nevertheless observable throughout the transcontinental belt.” (from Eduard Selleslagh-Suykens)

Janhunen, Juha: Proto-Uralic - what, where, and when? in The Quasquicentennial of the Finno-Ugrian Society 258, Suomalais-Ugrilaisen

Seuran Toimituksia = Memoires de la Societe Finno-Ougrienne 258, Helsinki 2009. 57–78. (sust258_janhunen.pdf on www.academia.edu)

Eduard Selleslagh-Suykens … This author draws a connection between the Basque language and the Uralic and Altaic language families. Another author, **Michel Morvan**, holds similar views. They also point to a relationship between Basque and Native American languages. However, for some reason, both of these authors attacked me quite rudely in the discussions I initiated on academia.edu. My views seem too radical for today's mediocre-minded mainstream academic circles. Yet, even though their views are not as radical as mine, they are quite close to mine.

Despite this, I can't understand the reason for their hostility. Suykens resorts to direct insults, while Morvan attacks my language examples. He accuses me of knowing nothing about linguistics. The numerous word explanations I give him have no effect. Even detailed etymological analyses of individual words and their roots don't help. These gentlemen, despite not knowing the millennia-old Turkic roots, somehow claim to know linguistics better than I do. Even though I provide many examples from Native American languages and PIE roots, they claim superiority in linguistics and belittle me. Even when I show the sound-change laws between Turkic and PIE, they disregard them.

I feel helpless in front of them. For this reason, for now, I don't have the courage to call them heroes of science. They are merely candidates for that title. ☺ They are older than I am, and in our culture, respecting one's elders is essential.

Suykens, Iberian and the Urals / Iberian and Basque as descendants of the eastern PIE-related ancestor of Paleo-European in the Eurasian steppes / A completely reconsidered view of the genesis of Iberian

Michel Morvan … “Morvan was definitely not the first to suggest or imply a Uralic relationship or partial origin for Basque, - and even a much longer-range relationship (as far as Siberian and Amerindian) - but he certainly provided the strongest evidence, e.g. in relation to the first and second person singular pronoun and/or possessive suffix (and ‘zero’ for the third person). That would also apply to Iberian, since, in my scheme, the grandfather of PIE and PE was in close contact with the Eurasian peri-glacial belt of the nomads’ agglutinative languages. It should be noted that in M. Morvan’s etymological dictionary of Basque, completed with my own investigations, the number of Altaic roots outweigh the Uralic ones two-to-one among the words he and/or I consider identifiable as derived from Proto-Uralic or Proto-Altaic roots…” (from Eduard Selleslagh-Suykens) Morvan, Michel: Les origines linguistiques du basque, Presses Universitaires de Bordeaux, 1996

Additional list dated July 3, 2025:

Karl Friedrich Neumann (1793–1870) / German orientalist, historian and geographer. One of the first European scholars to write about ethnic continuities or similarities between the Scythians, Huns and Turks. According to him, the Scythians were a confederation of peoples dominated by Turks and were definitely the Ural-Altai people. (Nejdet Keleş, İndo-Germenler ve Türklerin Avrasya İlişkileri Karışımları ve Etkileşimleri)

"Geschichte des alten und neuen Asiens" (History of Ancient and New Asia). In this work, he suggests that some of the Scythians may have been of Turkic origin, or at least related to peoples who later became Turks.

He also establishes lines of ethnic and cultural continuity between the Huns, Scythians and Turks.

"Die Völker des südlichen Russlands" (The Peoples of Southern Russia) - it is known that he established ties between the Scythians and the Turks in these works.

He also wrote: “The Khazars, who lived to the north of the Black Sea and around the Caspian Sea, are the continuation of the Turco-Scythians (Turco-Schty).” …
“It is also possible that the Jews who were numerous in the Khazar Empire migrated from Crimea to Russia and Poland.”
Die Wölker Des Südlichen Russlands, 1847, p. 99 / pp. 125–126 (Tan Can)

Friedrich Schlegel (1772–1829) / One of the early linguists and historical theorists who wrote about the Scythians and Turks. German philosopher, linguist, historian and literary critic. One of the first developers of the Indo-European language family theory. One of the founders of comparative linguistics (together with Franz Bopp). An important name in the philosophical leg of European Romanticism. Friedrich Schlegel was one of the first to use the expression "Turanian peoples" before Max Müller.

Friedrich Schlegel states that the Scythians and Tatars are Turks and the Germans are of Central Asian origin. He wrote that: “**The Scythians of old are today’s Tatars; for example, they have produced Turks and Hungarians. Perhaps these Scythians are the same as the Slavs.**” (Nejdet Keleş)

Julius Pokorny (1887–1970) / He is one of the most important names in modern comparative linguistics. He specialized in Indo-European languages, but there are some special reasons why his name is sometimes mentioned together with the Turkish language. His most famous work: "Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch" — 1959

A linguist in the classical Indo-European line. He also dealt with Turkish in his comparative dictionary studies. He never claimed that there were a lot of Turkish words in Western languages. However, when he put Turkish next to so-called Indo-European roots and words, he unintentionally revealed the commonalities. On the other hand, he wrote about some Turkish loanwords that had passed into Western languages.

Philip Johan von Strahlenberg (1676–1747): He is a very important but somewhat overshadowed figure in the history of Turkology and general Eurasian ethnography. He did important studies on Eurasian Turkish dialects. He does not claim any influence of Turkish on Western languages. However, he revealed this without planning by putting words from Turkish and European languages side by side.

Károly Czeglédy (1912–1996) / A very important Turkologist and historian of Hungarian origin. His studies on the Scythians and Central Asian peoples are still referenced, especially on Hungarian-Turkish, Scythian-Turkish, Hun-Turkish relations. He is one of the scholars who revealed that the Scythians were Turkic.

Sebastian Klein / In his article "Seiðr & Shamans: Defining the Myth of Ritual Specialists in pre-Christian Scandinavia", he wrote that the word Shaman is Turkic and related to a Tungus word, based on "**Dunn, Marilyn**, 2009: 81".

Ramón Sainero / In his books The Celts and the “Celtic-Scythians” etc. interprets the Irish “Leabhar Gabhála” legend, suggesting that the Celts had common origins with the Saka/Scythian (proto-Turkic?) peoples of the Black Sea-Caspian steppe. Although Sainero does not directly use the term “proto-Turkic,” he establishes a framework along the lines of “Saka = Scythian = proto-Turkic nomadic culture.” That is, according to Sainero, there are both Iranian

and Turanian (Turkic) elements within the Scythian tradition – which is, in practice, a cultural form with “proto-Turkic content.”

Additional list dated September 23, 2025:

Sanducci / A. Sanducci (Unknown Author) She/He (?) has a two-volume book titled “Ancient Scholars About the Turks and Turkic Nations” (2022, World Scholarly Press, Los Angeles). It describes in detail the Turkic roots of the Akkadians, Sumerians, Medes, Phrygians, and many other civilizations. In addition to gaining important knowledge from the book, I also added several significant ancient authors—who wrote about the Turkic roots of early civilizations—to my reference list.

The book’s introduction states the following: The first volume presents new evidence regarding the Biblical origins of Turkic nations related to the ancient Akkadians, and it discusses the Sumerians. The book demonstrates the Turkic genealogy of the Germanic nations, the peoples of the Median region, and the Scythians. The deciphered cuneiform inscriptions of the Behistun monument in Iran, along with detailed lexical and grammatical analyses, shed light on revolutionary truths about the Turkic origin and language of the Medes.

A large portion of this volume is devoted to the Scythians and most of their derivative tribes, including the As, Turcai, Sacai, Parthians, Bactrians, Huns, Sarmatians, Getae, Celts, Iberians, Gauls, Germanic, and Thracian tribes, both within and beyond Scythia.

The second volume sheds light on the remaining Scythian-Thracian nations—with a detailed classification of the related tribes—covering the Trojans, Illyrians, Spartans, Phrygians, Etruscans, and Pelasgians. In-depth lexical and grammatical analyses of the languages of the two major Thracian nations—the

Etruscans and Phrygians—identify their Turkic origins. The book also illuminates the history of the ancient Armenians, a Phrygian colony, distinguishing them from modern Armenians. The historical account of the modern Armenian people is explained with reference to the writings of their earliest historian, Movses Khorenatsi.

A comparative analysis of 20 ancient alphabets reveals common Turkic roots. Significant archaeological, cultural, political, linguistic, and genetic evidence points to a Turkic origin for many Native American peoples.

Above all, this study—based on genetic findings supported by the archaeological, historical, and linguistic facts and testimonies of ancient scholars, historians, and geographers—offers a new perspective on the Turkic nations and their past, challenging the stagnant outlook that has prevailed until now.

Montesquieu / Baron de Montesquieu … A famous French diplomat of the 18th c. He wrote that: “Masters of Persia, they sit upon the throne of the Cyrus and Hystaspes. They have subdued Muscovy. Under the name of Turks, they have made immense conquest in Europe, Asia and Africa; and they are the dominant power in these 3/4 of the Earth. In more remote times, from them issued forth some of those races who overthrew the Roman Empire. What are the conquest of Alexander compared with those of Chingis Khan? Nothing is wanting to this - victorious nation, except historians to celebrate its achievements. What immortal deeds have been buried in oblivion! Of how many empires founded by them is the origin unknown to us! This warlike nation occupied exclusively with its immediate glory, and certain of conquest in every age, gave no thought to the commemoration of its fame. Charles de secondat **baron de Montesquieu** …. Persian Letters vol.2. Letter 82

And he added: “Of all the nations of the world… none has excelled that of the Tartars in the splendour and magnitude of it’s conquests. These people is the veritable ruler of the earth: All the others seem to be intended for its service; it is alike the founder and destroyer of empires; in all times; it has afforded the world signs of its prowess; in every age it has been the scourge of the nations. Twice, the Tartars conquered China, and they still keep in subjection. They rule over those vast territories which form the Mogul’s empire.” (From A. Sanducci)

Joseph / Khazarian King Joseph … From him a letter of 10th century: “The letter of Joseph the King, son of Aaron the king the Turk – may his creator preserve him to the head of the Assembly; Hasdai the son of Isaac, son of Ezra… Of what people, of what family, and what tribe are you? Know that we are descended from Japheth through his son Togormah. I have found in the geneological boks of my ancestors that Togarmah had ten sons. These are their names: Ujur, Tauris, Avar, Uauz, Bizal, Tarna, Khazar, Janur, Bulgar, Sawir. I am descendant of Khazar. The Jew in the Medieval World: A Sourcebook 226, 232… (from A. Sanducci).

Ghast / John Ghast (1716-1788) Irish Anglican historian, the Archdeacon of Glandelagh, John Ghast in his work “The History of Greece, Properly so called, from the Accession of Alaxander to the Present Time” confirmed in plain terms that Scythians were the Tartars (Turk)… “The Scythians, famed as they were for their poverty and simplicity of manners, could not escape. This people, known since by the name of Tartars, occupied, as some of their descendents still do, a vast tract of country to the North and Nortwest of Eurpe and Asia, and were said to heva been victorious over every nation, that had attempted to subdue them” 1.2.57

Forlong / **J. G. R. Forlong** (1824–1904), was a British officer, engineer, and comparative religions scholar of Scottish descent. He supported Conder's view on the reputation of Turanic-Turkic people as civilization builders and classified the Akkadians, the Kolorians, the Dravidians, the Malays, the Siamese, yhe Hungarians, the Basques, the Finns, the Lapps, the Ugrians and the Etruskans as the stock of Turkic extraction. Faiths of Man: A. Cyclopedia of Religions 3. 453 (A. Sanducci)

Additional list dated November 5, 2025:

Rhys / Sir John Rhŷs (1840-1915). Linguist. Professor of Celtic in Oxford. Rhŷs believed that the first indigenous population of Europe spoke a Basque-type language. He believed that this people predated the Celts in Britain. This "Basque" people: Used agglutinative structures, left place names, these place names penetrated into Celtic and later European languages. Rhŷs also noted that the same type of agglutinative language structure was found in the languages then collectively known as Turanic. He also listed Turanian elements in old Basque-Celtic place names. For example, river names: Exe (Devon), Usk (Monmouthshire), Esk (Yorkshire & Cumberland), Axe (Dorset & Somerset), Ouse (Yorkshire), Tamar (Cornwall–Devon) … They are related to the Turkish roots "**su**" (water), "**ak**" (flow), "**tamar**" (vessel, vein, branch of a flow) …

Humboldt / William (Wilhelm) von Humboldt (1767-1835). Famous linguist of his time. He wrote that the Basque language is Turanoid. (Beddoe)

Beddoe / John Beddoe (1826–1911). A famous anthropologist of his time, writer of the book "The Anthropological History of Europe". He anthropologically studied the widespread Turanian and Turkic expansions in prehistoric Europe. He discovered evidence of ancient Turanian and even Mongolian settlements in Scotland and Wales. He believed that the Scythians,

Kimmerians and Sarmatians were physically and culturally Turanian. He wrote that the Basque language, which had also spread to England, was a Turanian language. The author also states that the Hittites, Thracians were Turanian. He also wrote that the two **Spartan** human remains he found were also Turanian.

Sevortyan / Ervand Vladimirovich Sevortyan (1901 - 1978). Linguist, Turkologist. He is the author of the book “Etymological Dictionary of Turkic Languages”. In this work, he recorded the oldest Turkish words belonging to different dialects. He showed, directly and indirectly, the similarities of these words with other languages.

Clauson / Sir Gerard Clauson (1891–1974). Linguist, Turkologist. He is the author of the book “An Etymological Dictionary of Pre-thirteenth-century Turkish – 1972). In this work, he recorded the oldest Turkish words belonging to different dialects. He showed, directly and indirectly, the similarities of these words with other languages.

Jean Pouchet / The historian Jean Poucet, in his booklet "Le mythe de l'origine troyenne au Moyen Âge et à la Renaissance: un exemple d'idéologie politique" (“The Myth of Trojan Origin in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance: An Example of Political Ideology”), cites the 6th-century historian **Fredegaire**, who wrote the following: “When the Trojans came to Europe, they divided into two branches. One gave rise to the Franks, descended from Francion, and the other to the **Turks**, descended from Turcoth. The Franks moved toward the Rhine River, while the others remained around the Danube. These people chose a king named **Turcoth**, from whom the Turks take their name.” (Fatih Mehmet Yiğit)

Beauvais / Vincent de Beauvais (1190–1264). Jean Poucet also quotes Vincent de Beauvais from his Latin work Speculum historiale: “After the destruction of

Troy, the Trojan warriors split into two groups. One followed Francon, grandson of Hector, son of King Priam of Troy; the other followed Turkus, grandson of Troilus, another son of Priam. That is why today there are two peoples called the Franks and the Turks." (Fatih Mehmet Yiğit)

Dandolo / Andrea Dandolo … **Stefanos Yerasimos** cites the Venetian historian Andrea Dandolo, who in 1354 wrote sentences illustrating the prevailing view of his time: "The homeland of the Turks lies beyond the Caucasus Mountains. Their lineage goes back to Turkos, grandson of Troilus, son of King Priam of Troy. After the fall of the city, Turkos fled to these lands with most of his followers." (F. Mehmet Yiğit) (Haluk Şahin)

Mamerot / Sebastien Mamerot. According to the French historian Poucet, another historian named Sebastien Mamerot wrote similar things around the 1460s: "That is why, even today, the Turkish men and women who rule over those regions are descended from the valiant and mighty Hector." It appears that, despite variations in detail, the myth of the Trojan origin of the Turks was widely accepted in Catholic Europe during this period, becoming almost an unquestioned belief. (Fatih Mehmet Yiğit) "Turks came back from deepness of Asia to take Troy's vengeance from the Greeks." Jean Pouchet (Haluk Şahin).

Cyriac / In 1444, the traveler Cyriac of Ancona did not even find it necessary to question the Trojans' kinship with the Turks. For him, the world was divided into two parts, and the task of ending this division lay on the shoulders of two nations: "The children of the Greeks and the children of the Trojans — the Turks!" In the 15th century, Cyriac of Ancona called upon the Turks and the Greeks to make peace and to end the clash of civilizations. A similar identification of the Turks with the Trojans can also be found in Old Icelandic

dictionaries, where the word “Tyrkir” carries two meanings: “Turk” and “Trojan.” (Fatih Mehmet Yiğit)

Harper / James Harper. Historian Harper describes this transformation as follows: “When Catholic Europe began to feel directly threatened by the Ottoman Empire’s territorial expansion and its cultural ‘otherness,’ arguments refuting the Turks’ Trojan ancestry gained great importance. Trojan descent was considered a mark of nobility and moral superiority; as enmity grew between Istanbul and Rome, it became imperative not to grant these virtues to a hostile people. Scholars, led by Pope Pius II, devoted all their energy to proving that the Turks could not possibly be Trojans.” (Rome versus Istanbul: Competing Claims and the Moral). (Fatih Mehmet Yiğit)

Aygün Kosayeva / In the author’s important work “Celtic Language as a Primary Branch of Ancient Japhetic or Turanian Language” (2014), the root relationships between Azerbaijan - Azerbaijani Turkish and the Celts - the Celtic language are examined. Historical, mythological, and cultural connections are thoroughly analyzed on the basis of linguistic evidence. The article also quotes the views of several important Western authors related to the subject.

Macpherson / John Macpherson (1768). Macpherson in his detailed work devoted to Scots mentioned the fact of early migration of tribes from the Caspian Sea: “The first race of Asiatics, in the progress of their migrations, were naturally separated by the Caspian Sea; some directing their course to Tartary, and others to Asia Minor. **Of the Tartar race are descended the Scandinavians, under which name I compared the Danes, Swedes, western Russians, and Poles: the Celts of Gaul, Italy, and Spain, were a colony from the lesser Asia**” (Macpherson, 19, 20). Macpherson, J. (1768) Critical dissertations on the origin,

antiquities, language, government, manners, and religion of the ancient Caledonians, their posterity the Picts, and the British and Irish Scots - Dublin.

Movses / Movses Kaghankatvatsi, the author of "The History of the Albanians," provides information suggesting that the original homeland of the Irish and the Scots was in the Caucasus, and that they were descendants of Japheth. (Aygün Kosayeva)

Bourke / Canon Bourke. He argued that the Gaels, or the Irish, were sons of Japheth and therefore of Turanian origin. (Aygün Kosayeva) … Bourke, C. (1887). Pre-Christian Ireland. Dublin.

Pezron / Pezron, a monk at the La Charmoye Monastery in France, wrote that the Celts had ancestors in the Caucasus who were descendants of Japheth, and he drew connections between them and the Saka (Scythians). (Aygün Kosayeva)

Vallancey / Charles Vallancey. According to him the word "Celt" originates from the Scythian tribes (Scythae). (Aygün Kosayeva) … Vallancey, C. (1818), An Essay on the antiquity of the Irish language; being a collation of the Irish with the Punic Language, London

Menander- Manandro / The Byzantine writer Menander wrote in 568 that the Turks were known in ancient times by the name Saka. (Aygün Kosayeva) / **Manandro** (6th-century Roman historian): He writes that the Turks were formerly called 'Saka.' **Albert Hermann**, *Das Land der Seide und Tibet im Lichte der Antike*, 1938, p. 147 (Tan Can)

Redhouse / Sir James William Redhouse (1811-1892). Linguist, translator, lexicographer. Author of the famous the "Redhouse Dictionary". In his book "On the History, System, and Varieties of Turkish Poetry" (1872), he notes the

following: “The ancestors of the Turks were probably not only the first nation to work iron, steel, and all kinds of metals, but also the first to invent writing and bring it to Western Asia. **The earliest known cuneiform tablets were written in the Turanian language**, and the science they contained was so valuable that neighboring kings had them translated into Semitic languages. At that time, the Greeks were illiterate.” (p. 17)

Knolles / Richard Knolles. A fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford University, wrote the following in his book “The General History of the Turks,” whose fifth edition was published in 1638, as an openly anti-Turk author: “Nothing can be more astonishing than that the magnificent empire of the Turks, which now makes the world tremble, should have had so poor a beginning. This beginning is so weak and so obscure that even among themselves it is not known. Even their best historians cannot decide upon it. This barbarous nation, this people who now govern so great a part of the world— from what source have they risen to their present state? Some claim that they are descended from the Trojans, being misled by the resemblance between the words Turci (Turki) and Teucri (Tökri), and, for some reason, insist that Turci or Turk is a corruption of Teucri. For Teucri was the name given to the Trojans. Moreover, the Turks have long inhabited Asia Minor, the very region where the city of Troy once stood.”

Macnamara / Nottidge Charles Macnarama (1832–1918). A distinguished scholar of his time, wrote the following in his book “Origin and Character of the British People”: “The racial origin of the people of England may be traced back to the Iberians, who, in the Middle Neolithic Age, formed the sole inhabitants of our island. Before the Bronze Age, at some period of the Neolithic era, a Celtic and Aryan race appeared in the south of England and settled in this part of the island and its southeastern regions. They brought with them their

language, customs, religion, agriculture, and domestic animals. The Aryans were a proud race, strongly attached to their independence. They looked down upon the native inhabitants of England and probably used them as slaves for menial services. The northern parts of England, during the Stone Age, were invaded by a people of Turanian stock who had passed from the northern islands of Europe into the northern portion of our country. Finally, in the Bronze Age, a number of Mongolian races, short in stature, dark in complexion, and broad-skulled (brachycephalic), migrated to Britain from Southwestern France. According to Dr. Beddoe, traces of the Mongolian race are still observable among the people of Wales and Western England; their heads are broad, cheekbones prominent, eyebrows arched, chins narrow and angular, noses flat and wide, mouths projecting. Their eyes and hair are of hazel or darker color. This type is common in Wales, western Somerset, and Cornwall. Dr. Beddoe also found individuals of the same type in the western part of Ireland…"

Additional list dated November 28, 2025:

Agathiae Myrinaei (6th century AD) / The ancient author Agathias of Myrina describes how the Scythian–Saka (Scythian) Turks were the ancestors of the Oğur, Oğuz, and Hun Turks as follows:

"In antiquity, the Huns, like the other barbarian peoples who had settled in Asia near Mount Imaeus, inhabited the region east of Lake Maeotis and north of the River Don. All these peoples were known collectively as Scythians or Huns, though each individual tribe (he is referring to the Oğur/Oğuz tribes) had its own specific name based on ancestral tradition—such as the Cotriguři, Utiguri, Ultizuri, and Burugundi.

After a few generations, by following the lead of a stag as popular tradition claims, or perhaps by some other coincidence, they crossed into Europe and somehow passed through the place where Lake Maeotis flows into the Euxine, a passage previously believed impossible. Yet they did cross, and advanced far into foreign lands. With their sudden and unexpected raids they inflicted incalculable harm on the local populations, even expelling the original inhabitants and occupying their lands.

(Agathiae Myrinaei Historiarum Libri Quinque, ed. **Rudolf Keydell** (1967), translation with introduction and notes by **Joseph D. Frendo** (1975), Agathias: V, 11, 1–4 "Origins of the Huns east of Lake Maeotis"; III, 5, 6–7: 72; IV, 27, 4: 130) (F. Mehmet Yiğit)

Panium Priscus / In AD 448, the Eastern Roman diplomat Priscus of Panium, who visited Attila the Khan, the Supreme Leader of the European Hun Turks, as part of an official embassy, refers in his work to Attila as the Scythian King, to the European Hun Turks as Scythians, and to the European Hun Turkish homeland as Scythia.

(Panium Priscus, Fragments, R.C. Blockley, The Classicising Historians of the Later Roman Empire: Eunapius, Olympiodorus, Priscus and Malchus, 2 vols., Liverpool, 1983) (F. Mehmet Yiğit)

Strategikon / That the Scythian–Saka Turks were the ancestors of the Avars and the Göktürks is explained in the Byzantine military manual as follows:

"Dealing with the Scythians—that is, with the Avars, the Turks, and others whose way of life resembles theirs… The Scythian peoples, so to speak, are one in terms of lifestyle and social organization. This organization is primitive and comprises numerous peoples (a confederation of tribes). Among these peoples,

only the Turks and the Avars concern themselves with military organization, and this organization makes them stronger than the other Scythian nations when it comes to pitched battle.

The Turkish nation is very numerous and independent. They are not versatile or skilled in most human activities and have trained themselves for nothing except to behave bravely toward their enemies. The Avars, however, are deceitful (in war) and very experienced in military matters."

(Pseudo-Maurice, Strategicon 11.2: "The Hun way of life." Strategikon or Strategicon is a military treatise traditionally attributed to the Byzantine Emperor **Maurice**, believed to have been written in the 6th century.) (F. Mehmet Yiğit)

Anatoly Fomenko / **David Ewing Jr.** / There are two interconnected conspiracy theories about the ancient Turks. One is Anatoly Fomenko's theory of a Turkic–Slavic Empire, the 'Rus–Orda' hypothesis. The other is the 'Tartaria' theory proposed by the writer David Ewing Jr. The common point between the two is the claim that, in the past, there existed a lost civilization centered in Russia—a mixed Tatar–Russian civilization that founded the great civilizations of the world, and that the data about this civilization and its successors were deliberately erased by modern historiography.

Anatoly Fomenko, born in 1945, is a prominent professor of mathematics, a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the man who solved the Plateau Problem, and the recipient of the 1996 Russian State Prize in mathematics. Outside his field of expertise, he deals with history—especially with date calculations of past events through numerical analysis. In his works based on his theory called the 'New Chronology,' he argues that history as a whole has been deliberately written incorrectly. He rejects nearly all established

conclusions of modern historiography. He claims that in antiquity there existed a Turkic–Slavic civilization called the ‘Rus–Orda,’ and that many world civilizations—including Egypt—were founded by this entity.

Aside from this, Fomenko does not present any concrete evidence specifically about Turks, Turkish history, or the Turkish language. He argues that what we know as history was largely fabricated much later—mainly during the Renaissance—by clerics. His identifications concerning historical events, figures, and states are extremely far-fetched.

Tartaria – Tataristan / The author **David Ewing Jr.** has a series of history books under the heading ‘Tartaria.’ As far as I know, there are six books. He expresses claims very similar to Fomenko’s: that today’s accepted history is entirely fabricated, that Ancient Greece never existed, and so on. According to him, the very old ‘Tartaria’ civilization, which ruled in what is now Russia, formed the basis of other civilizations around the world. But a ‘Mud Flood’ occurred, erasing all traces of this civilization. And in the 11th–12th centuries, history was rewritten as a fabricated version by the religious and ideological totalitarianism of the time.

Ewing does not establish any direct connection between his theory and past or present Turks—aside from the clear, explicit Turkish name ‘Tartaria,’ meaning the land of the Turks and Tatars. Like Fomenko, he rejects the generally accepted historical data of both the past and the present.

Why do conspiracy theories emerge? It is a fact that the world’s first civilization emerged 5–6–7 thousand years ago in Central and Western Asia. The remnants of this civilization exist. A people who were ancestors of the Turks, Scythians, and Russians—Turanian, Turkic-speaking peoples—brought it into being. The civilizations of Egypt, Sumer, India, and others were founded by

the descendants of this civilization. This is one of the ancient beliefs of the Turks; Turkish mythology contains narratives about this. And it is not difficult to find traces of this belief in the traditions of nearly all the peoples who lived on Eurasian lands. I previously listed here over 250 foreign authors from the early centuries to today who expressed this with documented evidence.

If there is a truth, and the belief in it is so deep-rooted and widespread… yet mainstream modern science ignores or rejects it… then, as in every area, conspiracy theories emerge.

Conspiracy theories are fantastical. They are exaggerated—often excessively so. They are reactions against science that is indifferent or self-serving. Yet they also become a stronghold of another kind of self-interest on the opposite end. They are protests against an academia under the control of the powerful. They are rebellions against the manipulation of documents, information, data, and statistics for vested interests. But this rebellion also pushes them toward the opposite extreme—toward rejecting all documents, information, and numbers altogether. Conspiracy theorists tend to be personalities who love fantasy, exaggeration, and myth. Sometimes this is a consciously chosen path for personal gain; sometimes the conspiracy theorist is not self-interested—he simply writes according to how his mind works.

However, the audience for conspiracy theories is much larger than that for genuine scientific theses. There are people who enjoy talking about conspiracies, intrigue, mystery, distortion, twists… When you present them the truth with documents, they get bored—they will not listen or read. But when you state things in exaggerated, dramatic claims, they are immediately motivated.

This has no direct positive or negative relation with intelligence. It is simply a type of intelligence. For example, Fomenko's views are also supported by Garry Kasparov.

Anatoly M. Khazanov / Khazanov - in his article "The Scythians and Their Neighbors," - mentions certain conceptual, cultural, and linguistic similarities between the Turks and the Scythians without asserting anything definite.

Alvah M. Hicks / **German Dziebel** / Both of these scientists, in their research and publications, have developed a view about prehistoric migrations from the Americas to Asia (reverse migration). Although they do not speak of the ancient Turks and are only very indirectly related to our theses, I felt the need to mention them because their theory contradicts mainstream scholarly views. They are not included in the numerical total of my list.

Additional list dated January 13, 2026:

Alfred Jean Van Windekens / **Windekens** went even further and admitted that Tocharian was nothing more than a White Hun language (Ak Hun Turkish). (Nejdet Keleş) … **Windekens** put forward views on the origin of Tocharian that were met with strong hostility in academic circles. He regarded Tocharian's position within Indo-European as "abnormal." According to Windekens, Tocharian A and B possessed features so "deviant" that they could not be explained within the classical Indo-European branches. For this reason, he developed alternative explanations regarding the origin of Tocharian.

He proposed that Tocharian might be a mixed language. In some of his studies, he suggested that while Tocharian had an Indo-European component, it may have been mixed with another non-Iranian, Central Asian element, possibly the **White Huns** (Hephthalites), **proto-Huns**. He wrote that certain features in

Tocharian morphology and phonology could be explained by ancient non–Indo-Iranian substrate languages of Central Asia. Needless to say, this view was not accepted by the dominant pulp academia.

Stoyan Dinkov / He is a Bulgarian historian. He describes Bulgarians as a Turkic people of Turkish descent. However, these views are not generally accepted. Yet, the fact that Bulgarians are of Turkic origin has long been known and discussed by important historians. So, the question is: Why does a problem arise when such views are voiced again, and why are these views marginalized? Chat-GP's short answer: The view that "Bulgarians are of Turkic origin" already exists in the mainstream... This view is not marginal. On the contrary, the following names are considered mainstream: **V. Zlatarski** – accepts the Oghur-Turk connection; **Gyula Németh** – shows that the Bulgarian language is Oghur (Lir) Turkic; **Peter B. Golden** – positions Bulgarians within the Turkic steppe confederation; **Rasho Rashov**, the Omurtag inscriptions, the Onogur/Kutrigur/Utigur line; archon, kanasubigi, tarkan, etc. in Byzantine sources. Titles… Therefore, what is being marginalized is not the thesis itself, but the political discourse that comes with it…" From this, we understand that the Turkic roots of European peoples are already known. Whispering about it from time to time is acceptable to a certain extent. But if you say it aloud, you will be ostracized…

So far there have been 262, maybe a little more. Now, a collective list from another author. From "Hazarya'da Çiçekler Kızıl Açar - In Khazaria, the Flowers Bloom Crimson" (Tan Can)

Hugo F. von Kutchera:

"The ancient Khazars were later referred to as Scythians and Huns."

Die Chaseren, Intante Publishing, 2018, p. 109

Joseph Reinach:

“The Finns, who are related to the Khazars, are of Scythian and Tatar origin. The Jews who were expelled from Spain during the time of Ferdinand were settled in Salonica, İzmir, Italy, and France. The Jews of Russia, Poland, and Galicia, who constitute the majority of the Jewish population, are descendants of the Khazars of the Tatar Turkic Empire.”

La Guerre De 1914–1917, Les Commentaires De Polybe, Paris, 1917, p. 61 / John Oigley, *Palestine and Israel…*, Duke University Press, 1990, p. 59

Ernest Lavisse:

“Who were the Khazars? They were Scythians, Tatars, and Ogurs of the same lineage—that is, Turks. The Huns, Bulgars, Avars, Polovtsians (Kipchaks), Khazars, Pechenegs, Magyars, and many others are related to the Finns. Among these tribes, the Khazars established a new state stretching from Khazaria to the Volga and changed the course of history.”

Historie Generale du IV siecle a nos Jours Les Origines, 395–1095, Ed. 1893, p. 51

Omeljan Pritsak:

“The Scandinavians and the Turks had relations and connections from very early times. The transmitters of the socio-political and religious system to the ancient Scandinavians were already the Huns and the Khazars.”

1997, p. 588

Rudolf Virchow:

“The As peoples (Norway) should be regarded as Turanian; they are derived from the Turanians.”

Zeitschrift Für Etnologie, Berlin 1878, p. 423

Iwan Golovin:

"In his book *La Russie et l'Europe*, the French parliamentarian and historian Henri Martin argued that the Russians definitely do not belong to an Aryan people, but to a Turanian one."

Russland Unter Alexander II, Leipzig 1870, p. 263

Sergey Nikolayevich Markov:

"In this great epic (speaking of Prince Igor), Kipchak words grew in the Slavic language like rampant weeds…"

Olcas Süleymanov, *Az İ Ya*, Teas Press, 2017, p. 79

Henri Martin:

"The Kipchak Turanians today are adorned with the name 'Great Russians.'" …

"In language and religion, Moscow is the daughter of Kiev, Novgorod, and Pskov. But in lineage, it is the successor of a small number of Slavs and a majority of Turanian peoples. Their descendants are Turanian in every respect."

La Russie et l'Europe, Paris 1886, p. 397

Franciszek Henryk Duchinski:

"The Russians represent Turanian peoples who, as Hun peoples in Moscow, did not cede their lands to the Slavs but transformed themselves into Slavs by giving them their language, religion, and traditions."

The same author elsewhere refers to the Russians as 'Tatar barbarians'…

"Like the Scythians who brought Jews from Palestine and the land of Media to their homeland in the Caucasus, the Jews they brought were also Turanian. Jews, like other Turanians, are nomadic and will remain nomadic."

According to the author, this perfectly explains the manifestations of Judaism, which were very common in the Middle Ages and in modern times among the Turanians of Asia and Moscow. According to the accounts, Judaism left a very

deep imprint on the heart of the Asian Turanian people. Thanks to the Turanians, one can trace the lineage of Judaism from Asia to Moscow).
Peuples Aryas et Tourans, agriculteurs et nomades…, Paris, 1864, p. 9 / p. 30 / p. 100 / p. 132

Pliny distinguishes the Russians from the Slavs and counts them as one of the Turkic tribes.
F. H. Müller – from Adolf Bastian, *Etnologische Forschungen und Sammlung*, 1871, p. 155

Marquis de Beaucourt:
"This state founded in Kiev (the first Russian state) was built upon the remnants of the Khazar kingdom."
Revue des Questions Historiques, Paris, 1925, pp. 284–285

George Vernadsky:
"From the 9th to the 11th centuries AD, the official title of the rulers of Rus' in Tmutarakan or Kiev was 'Khagan.'"
Ancient Russia, Yale University Press, 1945, p. 179

Johan Philip G. Ewers:
"In the earliest Byzantine sources, the Russians were identified as Cumans." …
"In Byzantine chronicles, the Bulgars and Khazars were regarded as successors of the Scythians."
Von Ürsprunge des Russischen Staats, 1808, p. 224 / p. 250

Nestor von Schlözer referred to the Russians as 'Cumans.'
From: Karl F. Neumann

Emile Burgaut writes about claims that the Jewish tribes taken away from Media by the Scythians were Khazars. There are claims that the Ossetians in the Caucasus were brought by the Median Khazars.
Aperçus Historiques sur les Origines et les religions des anciens peuples de L'espagne et des Gauls, Vannes, 1870, p. 27

Grousset, Kristo:
We understand the existence of a Turkic aristocracy among the Hungarians from the protocols conducted with them during the reign of Emperor Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus. According to the expressions used there, Hungarian rulers were always referred to as 'princes of the Turks' when exchanging envoys. According to Gyula Kristo, Emperor Constantine regarded the Kabars as a 'Khazar race' that had rebelled against the Khazars. This indicates that the ruling class of the Hungarians consisted of the Kabars.
Rene Grousset, *The Empire of the Steppes*, 1988, p. 178 / Gyula Kristo, *Hungarian History in the Ninth Century*, 1996, p. 149 / Peter B. Golden, *Khazar Studies…* Vol. 1, 1980, pp. 134–135

Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall counts the Russians and Slavs among Turkic tribes.
From: Adolf Bastian, p. 294

Yaroslav V. Pylyptschuk, a Ukrainian linguist, states that the Eastern Slavs are largely of Turkic origin.
The Borders of the Pechenegs in Eastern Europe, Kiev

Benjamin Harrison Freedman:
"When the Khazar kingdom was liquidated in the 10th–13th centuries and its entire population was annexed by the rapidly expanding Russian Empire, a

significant portion of people of Khazar origin fled westward, and so-called Jews suddenly appeared in Western European countries."
Fact for Fact, Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Security Archive, April 1959, p. 135

Joseph Rosenbloom:
"There is a strong belief that after the Khazar dispersal, the remnants of the Khazars established major Jewish centers in Poland and Eastern European lands."
Conversation to Judaism, From Biblical Period to the Present, Hebrew Union College Press, 1978, p. 113

Johannes Fressel:
"Most of the Germanic peoples known as Anglo-Saxons are essentially a Hun-Scythian mixture… Today's red-haired, blue-eyed, blond Turkish warriors are the Asian branch of the Aryan race."
Die Skythen-Saken, die Urvater der Germanen, München, 1886, pp. 145, 190, 192, 195, 196 / p. 334

Maximilian Gumplowicz:
"The Khazar domination that spread across Ukraine and Red Ruthenia became the principal actor in the powerful diffusion of Judaism throughout the entire Eurasian geography… Among the Polish nobility, especially in southeastern Poland, one can notice Khazar and Avar traces ranging from customs and traditions to clothing."
Zur Geschichte Polens Im Mittelalter: Zwei Kritische Untersuchungen Über Die Chronik Des Balduin Gallus, Innsbruck, 1898, p. 65

Dyadulevich:

“In the genealogical chart prepared by Prof. Dyadulevich in 1930, it is stated that out of 700 Polish noble families, 300 trace their roots back to Tatar Turks of the 13th century.”

Saffet Atabinen, *Doğu Avrupa’nın Uygarlığına ve Yerleşmesine Türklerin Katkıları*, Turing, 1987, pp. 114–115

Abraham N. Poliak:

“In his book, it is written that the king who founded Poland in 962 (961 in some sources) was a Khazar nobleman (sometimes referred to as a prince) named Abraham Prockhownic.”

Kazariyah, Toldot Mamlaxa Yehudit, Mosad Bialik, Tel Aviv 1951, introduction and pp. 255–270 / Kraushar, Alexander, *Historia Zydow w Polsce*, 1865

Poliak published successive works asserting that Eastern European Jews were of Khazar noble origin.

Peter Golden, *Khazar Studies, Achievements and Perspectives*, Handbook of Oriental Studies, 2007, p. 29 / Shlomo Sand, *Die Erfindung des Judischen Volkes*, 2013, p. 355

In one of his books, Poliak (or Pollak) argued that surnames such as Halperin, Alpert, Halpern, Galpern, Kaplan, Caplon, Coplon, Koppel, Kogan, Kagan, Kohn, Caan, Cohn, Con, Khan, Kaganovich, etc., are definitively of Khazar origin.

(My own addition: regardless of whether they are Jewish or not, surnames ending in -man or -mann indicate Turkic names. Naturally, my list of names is much broader.)

Adolf Bastian:

“The noble titles ‘Van’ and ‘Von,’ which nobles in the Netherlands and Belgium still place before their names today, most probably derive from ‘Fan,’ one of

the ancient titles of the Turks."

Adolf Bastian, *Etnologische Forschungen und Sammlung*, 1871, p. 155

Levinsohn, Epstein:

One of the first to mention the Khazar origin of Ashkenazi Jews was Baer Levinsohn, a Ukrainian rabbi who lived between 1788 and 1860.

Lawrence J. Epstein, *Convert to Judaism, Stories from Biblical Times to Today*, 2005, p. 72

Isidore Loeb:

The author pointed out that many German and Russian Jews descended from the Khazars.

Reflexions sur les Juifs, 1893, pp. 1–31 / *Jews and Race. Writings on Identity and Difference, 1880–1940*, Massachusetts, 2011, pp. 12–20, 17

Vilhelm Thomsen:

The Danish scholar Wilhelm Thomsen, who deciphered the Orkhon inscriptions, shared **Johan Ewers**'s view that the Russians were part of and subjects of the Khazars, and that the Khazar state had the Rus' Khaganate established.

Vilhelm Ludwig Thomsen, *The Relations Between Ancient Russia and Scandinavia and the Origin of the Russia State*, Oxford 1876, Cambridge Press reprint 2010, p. 16

Marc Bloch:

"Most of the peoples living around the Black Sea are Khazar Turks, and the Slavs also intermixed with the Khazars."

L'étrange Défaite, p. 66

Ernest Renan:

In 1883, he began identifying the Ashkenazim as successors of the Khazars and explained this to broad audiences in Europe.

Michael Barkun, *Religion and Racist Right*, 1997, p. 137

Renan stated that during the Khazar Empire there were mass conversions to Judaism and that the Jews of southern Russia had no connection whatsoever with Semitic Jews.

Saul Stampfer, *Did the Khazar Convert Judaism?*, Indiana University Press, *Jewish Social Studies*, 2013, Vol. 19(3), pp. 1–72

(My note: Renan, who held great authority in academia, was a Turkophobic figure and among the leading proponents of a campaign to hastily impose the Indo-European theory on the entire scholarly world. In particular, he became alarmed when leading scholars of the period such as Oppert and Lenormant deciphered Sumerian inscriptions and pointed out their Turanian/Turkic characteristics, and he took the lead in efforts aimed at rejecting anything Turkic in civilization.)

Maurice Fishberg:

In his writings of 1911, he explained to American readers that the main core of Eastern European Jews consisted of Khazars.

Eric L. Goldstein, *The Price of Whiteness*, 2006, p. 131 / Mitchell Hart, 1999 / Shlomo Sand, 2013

Abba Eban:

“Many Khazar remnants who migrated to Slavic lands later contributed to the formation of the major Jewish centers of Eastern Europe.”

Diest Ist Mein Volk, Zürich, 1970, p. 128

Douglas Morton Dunlop:

In his book written in 1954, he argued that the Ashkenazi–Khazar lineage hypothesis goes far beyond what 'defective records' would allow.

History of the Jewish Khazars, New York, Schocken Books, 2013, pp. 261, 263

Raphael Patai:

This historian, himself a Hungarian Jew, described the Khazars as a Turkic people with Mongol contributions.

Rafael Patai, Jennifer Patai, *The Myth of Jewish Race*, 1989, p. 70

Almut Nebel et al.:

Genetic studies by Almut Nebel and colleagues produced results suggesting that Eastern European Jews may be connected to the Khazars.

(Dvora Filon, B. Brinkmann et al.) (R1a1a) (2001–2005)

Riccardo Calimani:

The author argued that the Ashkenazim descended from Turkic Tatars who converted to Judaism.

Storia Degli Ebrei Italiani, Vol. 3, Mondadori, 2015, p. 583

John Bagot Glubb (Pasha Glubb):

He stated that Russian Jews derived their ancestry more from Turks and the pagan Slavs subject to them than from the Middle East.

Benny Morris, *The Road to Jerusalem* / Adesh Katariya, *Ancient History of Central Asia…*

Ludwig Gumplowicz:

A few lines from his reply letter to Herzl dated 12 December 1899:

"This study proves who millions of Polish and Russian Jews really are. The

ancestors of Eastern European Jews (Ashkenazim) were no more numerous in Palestine than the Palestinians in Egypt. This is your historical foundation. My son's works (Maximilian Gumplowicz) show that the roots of Polish Jews lie not in Palestine but in Khazaria."
Werner Jacob Cahnman, *German Jewry, Its History and Sociology*, 1989, pp. 169–170

Claude de Visdelou:
He writes that the legendary Turkic Asena myth derives from 'Ashkenaz,' the son of Gomer.
Adolf Bastian, p. 131

L. F. Alfred Maury:
"The Parthians, the Turks (Oghuz), and the Cumans (Kipchaks) belong to the same family."
La Terre Et l'Homme, Paris, 1869, pp. 563–564

Boris Altschüler:
He investigates the commonality between Turkic names and Ashkenazi Jewish and European names, stating that these are remnants of a Turkic past, just as in the case of Finland's former capital, Turku.
Letzte Skythen erste Europäer – von den zehn verschollenen Stämmen Israels zu den Awaren und Khasaren, 2008

Louis Dussieux:
"The Kabardians are the only true remnants of the Khazars, who were a very powerful people on the Eastern European steppes in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries, were destroyed by the Cumans in the 11th century, and whose remnants were driven back into the Caucasus… Circassians and Abkhazians

appear linguistically related to Hungarians and Finns, and their general designation as Scythians (Skulian – skulls and bones) applies to them."
Louis Dussieux, Jacques Lecoffre et al., Libraires, Paris, 1866, p. 70

Alfred M. Lilienthal:

When Khazaria fell to the Mongols in the 13th century, the population of Khazars who had converted to Judaism fled northwest and became the ancestors of Russian, Baltic, Polish, and German Jewry—the Ashkenazim.
The Zionist Connection: What Price Peace, New York, 1978, p. 732

Tarig Anter:

According to the author, there are two main groups: one consisting of the true Israelites, and the other consisting of the Hyksos—whom he characterizes as of Turkic-Mongol Turanian origin—and the Akkadians, likewise of Turanian origin. The latter came to the land of Canaan and presented their lineage as Israelite in religious texts in order to gain acceptance in the region…
The northern Hebrews are Hyksos, of whom 90% were Amorite Bedouins and 10% were Akkadians from East Asia—Turkic and Mongol nomads; that is, the elite cadre was Turkic, while the rest were Bedouin…
Hebrews were known for their horses, whereas Israelites were known for their humped camels. Israelites had East African almond-colored skin, while the skin color of Hebrews was Asian. The Israelites, apart from a few Judahites, never left East Africa.
Tarik Anter, *The Alliance of Nomadic Levant Amorites with Turkish Mongols since the Accadians and Hyksos / The Fake Tales of Amorites Turkish Mongolians Hyksos*, WordPress

Final Note: You can find much more detailed explanations and documents on this subject in my book which I show you **below, where I explain all this.**

amazon.com

https://www.amazon.com/Turkish-Founding-Language-Indo-European-Concealed/dp/B0D9S7BXJW/ref=rvi_d_sccl_1/145-7925286-2298828?pd_rd_w=h8WSU&content-id=amzn1.sym.f5690a4d-f2bb-45d9-9d1b-736fee412437&pf_rd_p=f5690a4d-f2bb-45d9-9d1b-736fee412437&pf_rd_r=FHJQ1PPTQVVDH2XWY6RQ&pd_rd_wg=T4fIS&pd_rd_r=aa381af2-fb27-46b6-af74-b2b53e178b2b&pd_rd_i=B0D9S7BXJW&psc=1

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